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Britain Curbs Its Security In Ulster as Truce Holds

Gore Tells Irish Leader Of High U.S. Priority On the Peace Initiative

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Security operations have been somewhat scaled down in Northern Ireland after a week in which the Irish Republican Army has stuck to its unconditional cease-fire, the senior British representative in the province confirmed Wednesday.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said in reply to a question from a reporter that commanders of the 18,000 British troops and 13,000 police in the Royal Ulster Constabulary had relaxed certain security procedures in response to what they saw as "a reduced threat."

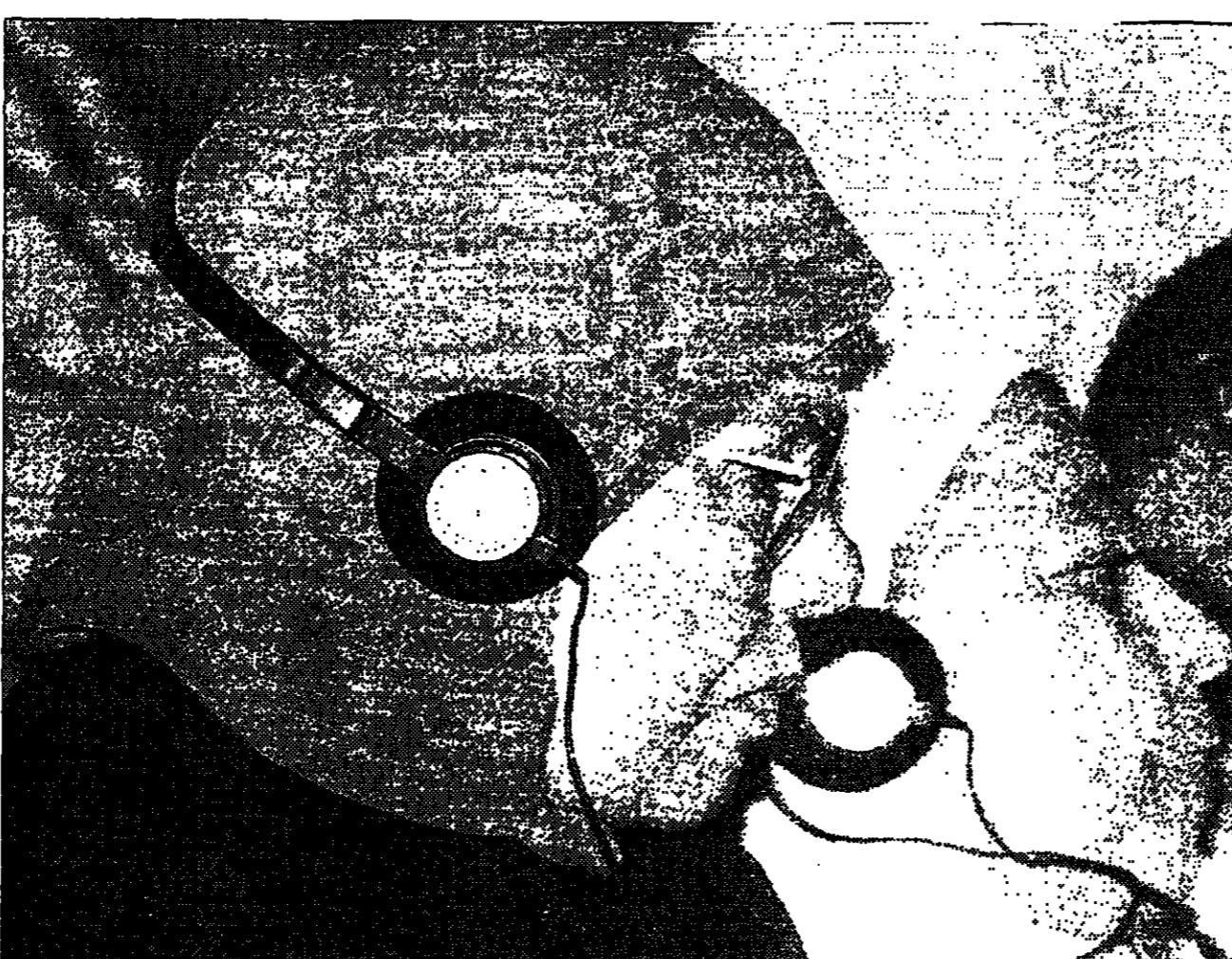
An example that he cited was largely symbolic: British soldiers' switching from helmets to berets for street patrols through hostile neighborhoods. But residents noted that vehicular checkpoints around Catholic and Protestant areas of West Belfast had also disappeared in recent days.

And a sight that was jarring to outsiders but had become as familiar to those here as rain clouds over the skyline had all but gone: the green-and-brown-speckled armored personnel carriers moving ominously down streets with guns swiveling, manned by soldiers whose darting eyes peered through thick plastic shields.

The U.S. vice president, Al Gore, stopping off at the Shannon airport in Ireland on his way back from the world population conference in Cairo, was briefed by the Irish prime minister, Albert Reynolds. Afterward, he said the peace initiative was at the very top of Washington's foreign policy agenda.

Mr. Gore refrained from criticizing the British prime minister, John Major, for his insistence upon clarification of the IRA declaration, and both U.S. and Irish officials sought to play down any differences

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Two Egyptian women in Islamic dress listening to a speech Wednesday at the UN population conference in Cairo. Alain Reutter

Latin Recovery Passes the Poor By

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

PENALOEN, Chile — The much-hailed economic recovery in almost all of Latin America has politicians and government economists preaching the benefits of open markets, privatization, fiscal discipline and deregulation.

It would seem they have good reason. Having put aside the politics of protectionism and nationalism and welcomed vast new foreign investment, the region's economies are expected to grow an estimated 3 percent this year. That would be the fourth consecutive year of such growth, the most robust economic

expansion in Latin America in decades.

But if things are so rosy, why did peasants rise up this year in southern Mexico? Why has Venezuela had two coup attempts and continued unrest? Why have Bolivian workers staged national strikes? And why, in Argentina, considered a stellar example of economic transformation, did workers burn a provincial government building last December and march on the capital this summer?

BERNARDO RUIZ, a 22-year-old electrician living in this Chilean shantytown outside Santiago, the capital, has one explanation.

"The rich are making a lot of money, but we're not," he said.

"There are a lot of fancy buildings that have been built, making the big business richer. The humble people like us got jobs for a while, but that is over. I haven't had work in months and everything is now more expensive. We've forgotten what meat tastes like."

Indeed, for all the benefits of Latin America's new economics — the revamping of industry, the new jobs, the controlling of inflation, the stabilization of currencies and the relatively stable

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Kiosk

Blasts Level Moscow Police Station

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Several people were killed and many others injured when three explosions ripped through a police station in Moscow on Wednesday, reducing it to rubble.

The Emergencies Ministry said initially that at least 10 people were killed when the two-story building in the eastern district of Vyskovo collapsed following the blasts. News agencies and Russian television later reported that the death toll stood at six but said several people were critically injured.

Several hours after the blast, firemen were still tearing at the wreckage to free

casualties who could be heard groaning. Witnesses said three explosions, two of them very powerful, tore through the building. A spokesman for the Emergencies Ministry had no immediate information as to what might have caused the blasts.

Books
Bridge
Crossword
Weather

Pope's Cancellation Leaves Insecure Sarajevo in Limbo

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The cancellation of Pope John Paul II's visit to Sarajevo underscores the continuing limbo of insecurity in which the Bosnian capital lives, and the failure of the United States and its partners to carry out threats of tough action against the Bosnian Serbs.

It is more than six weeks since the Clinton administration and its partners in the so-called contact group — Russia, Britain, France and Germany — presented a take-it-or-leave-it proposal for a settlement in Bosnia that was supposed to lead to punishment for any party rejecting it.

The Bosnian Serbs, who surround Sarajevo and hold 70 percent of Bosnian territory, stalled briefly and then dismissed the settlement, which offered them 49 percent of Bosnia, as ludicrous.

Their rebuttal has been met by silence.

NEWS ANALYSIS

division, disarray and embarrassed inaction, responses that the contact group was forced to avoid.

"Given the fact that a month and a half has gone by without any action, the outlook for the contact group has to be rather pessimistic," a U.S. official said. "But we are trying hard to hold it together."

The Bosnian Serbs' rejection was supposed to lead quickly to tighter trade sanctions on Serbia, a stricter enforcement by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of the weapons-exclusion zones around Sarajevo and Gorazde and the establishment of similar areas around other Muslim-held towns. But nothing has happened.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said: "This comes after a string of incidents in July and August that frequently interrupted the air lift. Sarajevo's cupboards are bare and we will resume aid flights as soon as conditions permit."

Problems have also arisen within the contact group. For example, the idea of tougher trade sanctions on Serbia was thrown into confusion when the republic's president, Slobodan Milosevic, imposed his own embargo against the Bosnian Serbs in an effort to persuade them to accept the peace plan.

The United Nations suspended its humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo on Wednesday after at least one UN aircraft was hit by small arms fire at the airport Tuesday. Reuters said.

Malaysia Lifts Ban on Contracts With U.K. Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia on Wednesday lifted a ban on awarding government contracts to British firms, ending a seven-month dispute.

In London, a spokesman for Prime Minister John Major said Mr. Major would be pleased with the news.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad imposed the ban on Feb. 25 after British media reports alleged that senior Malaysian politicians were taking bribes to award government contracts to British businesses.

But recently, government officials, including Mr. Mahathir, appeared to have softened their stand.

In announcing the lifting of the ban, Deputy Prime Minister Anwar bin Ibrahim said that British bids for official contracts would now be considered on the basis of "competitiveness, price and ability in terms of tangible expertise."

Mr. Anwar said that Malaysia had sought no assurances from the British government or media in its decision to end the ban.

Private companies in Malaysia have been allowed to continue their business with British companies, but the ban on government contracts had soured relations between the two countries.

In recent months, Britain sent at least nine trade missions to Malaysia in an attempt to renew relations.

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Oskar Lafontaine, left, the last Social Democratic candidate, talking to the party's current nominee, Mr. Schärfing. Michael Urban/Reuters

Back on Top, Kohl Relishes the Campaign

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — An explosion of cheers and applause burst from the crowd as Chancellor Helmut Kohl strode toward the podium to address a campaign rally in Potsdam. As always, his speech was full of enthusiasm and optimism.

"The landscape here in the East is beginning to bloom and if it takes four or five years longer than we had hoped, that means nothing in the sweep of history," he cried out in his booming baritone. "Germany is free. Germany is united and Germany has a great economic and social future."

Yet signs of rejuvenation are as evident as the forest of construction cranes now looming over so many Eastern cities. Wages are rising, and living standards continue to climb. An estimated 75 percent of all Eastern homes have freezers, half have video recorders, almost 20 percent have personal computers. In the West, a nasty recession has been succeeded by a modest

that he felt compelled to warn his supporters against complacency.

"Elections are not won by opinion polls, but on Election Day," he reminded them. "What you are reading and hearing now are just reports. Your vote is what decides."

Mr. Kohl has every reason to be jubilant. With the federal election less than six weeks away, he appears to be riding toward a victory that only a few months ago seemed utterly beyond his reach.

The Forsa public-opinion poll, which tracks voter sentiment on a week-to-week basis, showed the chancellor trading his Social Democratic opponent, Rudolf Schärfing, every week until mid-May. Polls

indicians and commentators were almost unanimous in pronouncing Mr. Kohl politically dead.

Suddenly, however, the numbers shifted dramatically. With the campaign heading into its final phase, the latest Forsa poll showed Mr. Kohl with a commanding 13-point lead.

Many stunned Social Democrats now say they can take power in October only if Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, fail to win the minimum vote to qualify for representation in Parliament.

Mr. Schärfing has a reputation as a serious thinker with a deep grasp of com-

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Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....\$0.800	Din.....\$0.35
Cyprus.....\$1.00	Naira.....\$0.70
Denmark.....\$14.00	Norway.....\$15.00
Finland.....\$11 F.M.	N.Kr.
Gibraltar.....\$0.45	Oman.....\$1,000
Great Britain.....\$0.85	Rials
Egypt.....\$0.500	Qatar.....\$0.90
Jordan.....\$1 J.D.	Riyal
Kenya.....\$1.75	Saudi Arabia.....\$0.90
M.I.L. (U.S.).....\$1.10	Tunisia.....\$0.90
Kuwait.....\$0.500	Zimbabwe.....\$0.20

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up	Up
12.45	0.67%
3095.25	116.18
9.4PM	9.4PM
The Dollar	Down
New York	Down
DM	1.5315
Pound	1.5459
Yen	99.45
FF	5.3145

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Major Rejects Plan For 2-Tier Europe, Kohl Stays on Fence

Reuters

LEIDEN, Netherlands — Prime Minister John Major of Britain ruled out Wednesday the idea of a two-tier European Union floated by Germany's Christian Democrats last week.

But in Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that Germany would remain the motor of closer integration in the European Union and that it did not want progress to be held up by the "slowest ship in the convoy."

Mr. Major, making a keynote speech on the future of the 12-nation bloc in the Dutch town of Leiden, said: "I see a real danger in talk of a 'hard core,' inner and outer circles, a two-tier Europe."

"No member state should be excluded from an area of policy in which it wants and is qualified to participate," he said.

Mr. Major welcomed German and French proposals to make the Union more flexible and diverse, saying, "It seems to me perfectly healthy for all member states to agree that some should integrate more closely or more quickly in certain areas."

But he added, "To choose not to participate is one thing. To be prevented from doing so is quite another — and likely to lead to the sort of damaging divisions which, above all, we must avoid."

"There is not, and should never be, an exclusive hard core either of countries or policies," he said.

Before the European elections in May, Mr. Major rallied

his divided Conservative Party with a call for a multispeed Europe, but officials expressed concern this week that France and Germany wanted to push Britain to the outer rim of the Union.

Mr. Kohl, addressing the Parliament in Bonn, explicitly avoided either supporting or rejecting his party's proposals, saying it was "perfectly all right" for politicians to present ideas about Europe's future.

He said Germany did not want the Union to be a glorified free trade zone. "We were and remain the motor of developments in Europe," he said.

"We want political union in Europe," he said. "That is our goal. We do not under any circumstances want the slowest ship in the convoy to stop development in Europe. We want progress to be made."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, making a fresh attempt to soothe ruffled feelings in other European capitals, again dismissed the Christian Democratic proposals, saying the Union could not be split into first-class and second-class members.

Referring to the close ties between Bonn and Paris, the Free Democrat said: "I would like to underline very clearly that no one has any intention of making a directorate out of this."

"Europe cannot thrive on Franco-German shoulders alone," he said. "Without the contributions of the others, especially of Britain, Spain or Italy, nothing can come of Europe's integration."



COUNTDOWN — Workers in Bratislava putting up a poster of Vladimir Meciar, opposition party leader of Slovakia. Elections are set for Sept. 30-Oct. 1.

U.S.-Russian Exercises Hailed

Grachev Looks to Bigger Things in America Next Year

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOTSKOYE TESTING GROUND, Russia — Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev said Wednesday that he planned to send 500 Russian soldiers to the United States for a joint military exercise next year, after what he called the success of the first such operation here this week.

General Grachev flatly rejected criticism from Russian nationalists opposed to working more closely with the U.S. military and brushed aside doubts from lower-ranking Russian officers.

He said the scale of next year's training should be about twice that of the current exercise and that "even more" soldiers should participate together in Russia the following year.

About 250 American soldiers, operating for the first time ever in Russia's heartland, concluded the principal part of their joint exercise with the Russian Army, aimed at improving peacekeeping operations.

The soldiers of the U.S. 3d Infantry Division, based in Germany, and the Russian 27th Guard Motorized Rifle Division, which not long ago was based just across a hostile bor-

der in East Germany, are scheduled to play sports and hold picnics at the garrison here Thursday. The Americans will then begin to pull out.

Major General Leonard D. Holder Jr., who shared command of the operation with his Russian counterpart, said the "operations have proceeded successfully."

General Grachev called the exercise "deeply symbolic" and a "vivid example of new relations" between the two countries.

Many Russian Communists and nationalists have felt differently, attacking the joint exercise as the first step in an American plot to invade Russia and take advantage of its weakness.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, bowing to nationalist opposition, was forced last spring to postpone the historic exercise, originally scheduled for July. General Grachev's proposal to expand joint peacekeeping training is likely to arouse more anger.

But the defense minister attacked those seeking to rekindle Cold War-style confrontation, saying the Iron Curtain had only caused Russia to fall years behind the developed world.

General Grachev also said it was symbolic that the first U.S.-Russian exercise took place in Totskoye, a testing range on the

U.K. Moves To Bar End Of Bosnia Embargo

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd opened a new diplomatic offensive on Wednesday aimed at blocking proposals by the United States and others to lift a United Nations-backed embargo on arms shipments to the Muslim government in Sarajevo.

Instead, Mr. Hurd urged the United States to give more time to efforts to put pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to accept an international plan for dividing Bosnia, even though it was rejected by 96 percent of the Bosnian Serbs in a referendum.

In an interview in London, Mr. Hurd repeated warnings that Britain and France would almost surely withdraw their peacekeeping troops from Bosnia-Herzegovina if a proposal being considered by the Clinton administration succeeds in overturning the embargo.

"Our troops and French troops, the United Nations troops, are not mandated and they are not equipped to act as allies for one side in a civil war," said Mr. Hurd, arguing that they would be seen to be siding with the Muslims if the embargo were lifted.

If the Bosnian Serbian leaders fail by Oct. 15 to accept the plan devised by the so-called "contact group" of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany, the Clinton administration has said it intends to ask the UN Security Council to lift the arms embargo.

Mr. Hurd would not say whether Britain would veto the U.S. proposal in the Security Council. But he said he had been working closely with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher. "We are very anxious, I think, to keep the contact group going, and to keep the joint effort going," he said.

Bosnian Reaction Bitter

Roger Cohen of *The New York Times* reported from Sarajevo:

The Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, on Wednesday accused the top UN official in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, of sabotaging the planned visit to Sarajevo of Pope John Paul II by exaggerating the dangers and deceiving the Pope.

In an unusually bitter public attack, made the day after the Pope canceled his visit, Mr. Izetbegovic said Mr. Akashi had shown consistent hostility toward Bosnia and declared that his government would like to see him replaced.

Michael Williams, a spokesman for Mr. Akashi, said that the letter had laid out the potential dangers of coming to Sarajevo. But he added: "We did not make a recommendation to the Pope. I deny that categorically. An assessment was made. What would you do if your mother said she was going down to Sarajevo?"

WORLD BRIEFS

5 Spied for Greece, Albania Rules

TIRANA, Albania (Reuters) — An Albanian court convicted five ethnic Greeks on Wednesday of spying for Greece and sentenced them to between six and eight years in jail, provoking an angry response from Athens.

The Greek government announced that it was recalling its ambassador to Tirana and would protest the convictions to the United Nations and European Union.

Tensions between Greece and Albania reached new highs after the trial began in mid-August, despite pleas for dialogue from the United States and Russia, which want to avoid another crisis in the volatile Balkans region.

Algeria Puts Toll in Strife at 10,000

TUNIS (Reuters) — President Liamine Zeroual of Algeria, seeking a negotiated settlement to civil strife, has acknowledged to opposition parties that the violence of the last two and a half years has cost about 10,000 lives, far more than have been officially reported.

Conflict between the army-backed authorities and Islamic fundamentalists has caused damage estimated at \$2 billion, the president told the party leaders. The figures were published by the National Liberation Front two days after its secretary-general, Abdelhamid Mebri, took part in a meeting with Mr. Zeroual.

The authorities have reported about 4,000 deaths in attacks and clashes since a multiparty parliamentary election that Muslim fundamentalists were on the brink of winning when it was abruptly scrapped in early 1992.

Nigerian May Resign Over Decrees

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's minister of justice has disbursed recent decrees by the military government that "sweep away our liberties" and has threatened to resign. The new laws, which became public knowledge Tuesday, give the military rulers wide powers of arrest in their battle against democracy campaigners, and bar any challenge to their actions through the courts.

Justice Minister and Attorney General Olu Onagoruwa, a pro-democracy campaigner himself until he was recruited into the government by General Sani Abacha, said at a news conference Wednesday that he had had nothing to do with new decrees. He said laws were supposed to be made by the Provisional Ruling Council, of which he is a member, and drafted by the Ministry of Justice but that these procedures had been bypassed.

24 Detained by Palestinian Police

GAZA CITY (AP) — In its biggest confrontation yet with Muslim extremists, Palestinian police detained 24 more people Wednesday in the Gaza Strip, bringing the total in the two-day arrest sweep to 45.

Those arrested were activists in Islamic Jihad, a Muslim extremist faction that has pledged to continue attacks on Israelis to derail the accord on Palestinian autonomy. Islamic Jihad has claimed responsibility for a roadside ambush Sunday in Gaza that left one Israeli soldier dead and two wounded.

Correction

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India and Do Muoi, Vietnam's Communist Party general secretary, were incorrectly identified in a photo caption as each other in some editions Wednesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

South African Tourism Is Booming

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The number of foreign tourists visiting South Africa now that apartheid is gone is soaring despite a crime wave, industrial unrest and the image of anarchy and violence elsewhere on the continent.

"As long as nothing drastic happens on the political front, we are in for a good year," said Chris du Toit, executive director of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents. "But it is a volatile situation. Crime and strikes here don't stop people coming, but if you have a political incident like a bombing then you get big cancellations."

Despite the problems, including a wave of strikes by workers seeking the better life promised by President Nelson Mandela, tour operators have sold all their South African vacation packages until the end of the year, he said. The South African Tourism Board said it hoped for a 10 percent increase this year from the 3.2 million visitors who came to South Africa in 1993.

Greece's airport staff unions have postponed a one-day nationwide strike scheduled for Friday. Air transportation is already laboring under long delays caused by an air traffic controllers' work-to-rule protest.

Swissair is halting flights between Algeria and Switzerland because of threats to foreigners.

Hilton International, in a joint venture with a property development company in Northern Ireland, will build a 187-room hotel in the center of Belfast.

(Reuters)

Balladur Seeks to Assure Small Nations of EU Role

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeking to dispel impressions that France's vision of Europe neglects smaller countries, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France said Wednesday that leadership in a developing European Union should be assumed by any grouping of countries ready to move ahead in a particular field, from monetary union to common foreign policy or defense.

He described the EU's likely future organization as several overlapping circles of nations, each likely to comprise different sets of countries. For example, if Britain opted out of a single currency, it could nonetheless be a policymaker for the EU in security affairs.

Mr. Balladur, speaking to reporters, left no doubt among his listeners that France saw a pivotal place for itself as a member in all the decision-making core groups of EU nations.

Mr. Balladur's emphasis on Europe's need for flexibility — and not another inflexible arrangement based on a hard core of countries with similar economic situations — also served to underline France's special position as the leading advocate of stronger defense commitments by European countries.

And his thinking clearly gives pride of place to the French-German duo as the force that can bring about a powerful Europe, although his vision is phrased in broader, more accommodating terms than a controversial economic-centered plan that surfaced last week in Germany.

Mr. Balladur took pains to distance himself from that hard-edge approach, mainly by stressing the disparity in tone.

Mr. Balladur's formula could help defuse complaints from smaller countries that they would be relegated to second-class status if France and Germany pushed ahead with monetary union, making it the main criterion of European unity.

MALAYSIA: Business Ban Lifted

Continued from Page 1

ment's purchase of British defense hardware worth £1 billion in 1988.

The ban cost British businesses millions of dollars in lost deals. Most of these concerned a proposed, 9 billion ringgit (\$3.6 billion) new airport project in Kuala Lumpur, officials said.

An Anglo-Japanese consortium, involving the British firms Balfour Beatty Ltd., General Electric Co. and Trafalgar House PLC and Japan's Marubeni Corp., had been awarded the contract to build the airport, but was subsequently dropped off the ban.

The government later announced that it had short-listed 10 international groups to undertake the project with local partners.

Mr. Anwar said that Malaysia had sought no assurances from the British government or media in its decision to end the ban.

Mitterrand Says He'll Finish Term Despite Cancer

PARIS — President François Mitterrand says he expects to serve out his term of office, which ends in May 1995, despite his prostate cancer.

In an interview with Le Figaro to be published Thursday, the Socialist head of state also said he might have only a few months left to live and was philosophical about his own death.

"Everyone knows about my illness because I asked that medical bulletins be issued," said Mr. Mitterrand, 77, who has been in office since 1981. He said he hoped his cancer "will be obliging enough to allow me to complete my term."

In the clearest indication yet of his preferred successor, Mr. Mitterrand said Jacques Delors would be the leftist politician best placed to run in France's presidential election next year.

Many converts adopted names of trees or places

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Tiny Jewish Community in Portugal Emerges From 5 Centuries of Hiding

After five centuries of clandestine worship, a small gathering of Jews in the remote Portuguese town of Belmonte has shed the pretense of Christianity and is relearning its past.

The 200-member community is the only sizable group of Jews in Portugal to have clung secretly to its identity since the government began persecuting Jews in the late 15th century.

"This community has waited 500 years — it was Catholic on the outside, but Jewish within," said Rabbi Shlomo Sobac, 31, who came from Jerusalem last year at Belmonte's request.

Jews were prominent in medieval Portugal, but in 1497 the government ordered them all to convert or leave the country, following the Spanish precedent by five years.

Few of Portugal's Jews departed. Most publicly rejected their old religion and became "New Christians" instead.

Many converts adopted names of trees or places

as surnames to disguise their Jewish origins. Names like Oliveira (olive tree), Pereira (pear tree) and Lobo (Lisbon) are common.

Belmonte's Jews continued to observe the Jewish Sabbath at home while attending Catholic Mass on Sunday. They rarely married outside their community. Jewish couples would wed publicly in church, but a private Jewish ceremony would follow.

On Friday night, at the start of the Sabbath, Jewish women would light candles at home and chant Hebrew prayers passed down for generations by word of mouth.

Judaism was not granted legal status until 1921. Six years ago, most Jews in Belmonte finally cut links with the Roman Catholic Church, encouraged by growing religious tolerance in Portugal, and wrote to Israel for support.

Around Europe

Ships that now appear on radar screens only as blobs could be identified by name if a new compulsory automatic system is adopted, making it easier to track polluters or ships involved in accidents, British officials say.

Britain has proposed to the International Maritime Organization that a ship-borne transponder — a signal-emitting box that would automatically give a ship's name, position and route — be made compulsory.

Work on the system began after a British fishing vessel, the Ocean Hound, was sunk in a collision in

the English Channel in 1991. Five crew members were killed, but the other ship left and was never found.

Automatic identification of ships was recommended by a British government report into the prevention of pollution after a tanker, the Braer, ran aground in the Shetland Islands last year, spilling tons of oil.

Abusive consumption of vodka is such a problem in Poland that doctors and health-care workers have mounted a campaign to persuade people to drink beer instead. They say that beer is fattening, it has other advantages, including its vitamin and mineral content. For now, average beer consumption in Poland is relatively low, at 38 liters (10 gallons) per year, compared with 120 liters for Czech drinkers and 150 liters for Germans.

Away From Politics

The Pentagon report on the Tailhook Association's 1991 convention has been barred from evidence in a federal lawsuit in Las Vegas brought by Paula Coughlin, a former Navy officer who was one of the women sexually abused there. The judge called the report "not sufficiently trustworthy" in a legal victory for the Tailhook Association, an organization of naval aviators. The report concluded that 83 women had been assaulted or harassed at the convention.

The space shuttle Discovery was cleared for launch on Friday from Cape Canaveral after engineers ironed out several mechanical problems.

About 90 homosexual couples registered as domestic partners in Seattle under a law that took effect this week. The couples paid \$25 to have their relationship recognized under the ordinance. Seattle follows a dozen or so other cities with similar laws, including New York, Minneapolis and San Francisco. Ending the relationship requires only a notarized signature and costs nothing.

A manhunt for two suspects after an interstate crime spree in which they killed as many as four people ended when they were arrested in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the police said.

NYT, AFP, AP, Reuters

THE AMERICAS /



Cuban refugees arriving in Panama, their new temporary home after leaving the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay. (AP Photo/Reuter)

POLITICAL NOTES

A Tenure Tied to Health Care Fight

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — Harris Wofford's victory in the 1991 special Senate election in Pennsylvania not only buttressed the Democrats' majority in the Senate, but helped to put health care

Mr. Wofford's No. 1 campaign issue — atop the national agenda.

Now, however, the drive in Washington for comprehensive health reform has faltered and both Mr. Wofford's future and Democratic control of the Senate are imperiled. Rick Santorum, a two-term Republican representative from Pittsburgh, is waging an aggressive battle for Mr. Wofford's seat and is challenging the senator's view of health reform. This is a race of sharp contrasts and high stakes.

Mr. Wofford, 58, is at the apex of a public career rooted in the liberalism that flourished in the 1960s, when he won distinction as a civil rights champion and one of the founders of the Peace Corps.

Mr. Santorum, 36, brings to the campaign his own version of the militant conservatism forged by the Republican minority in the House, where he made his mark by helping to expose the House post office scandal and by becoming a spokesman for his party on welfare reform.

The outcome of this confrontation could help decide not only whether the Democrats maintain their grip on the Senate, but also the future course of the national debate on health care reform.

Mr. Wofford's approach to health care, Mr. San-

torum declared at a recent campaign stop, exemplifies his overall belief "that we solve our problems in America by taxing you more, sending the money to Washington and hiring more bureaucrats to make decisions on how to run your life." (L.A.T.)

Democrats Talk Like Republicans

WASHINGTON — A review of campaign television advertisements for a dozen Democrats running for the Senate shows most of them, whether incumbents or challengers, are scurrying to portray themselves as political outsiders and distance themselves from President Bill Clinton's brand of liberalism.

Democrats are campaigning for November's elections on themes of small government, family values and law and order — traditional Republican issues.

The ads show all are fighting Congress and what they see as institutional corruption in Washington.

"He hasn't forgotten where he comes from. He votes for what he believes in and not just for the party," says one fairly typical spot for Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico, who faces a tough re-election battle.

The advertising makes clear Democrats are running scared.

You can't tell from their spots whether these guys are Republican or Democrats," Gary Koops of the Republican senatorial campaign committee said. "They rarely even say they are Democrats and never ever mention President Clinton." (Reuters)

Finding Fat in the Pentagon Budget

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's operating budget could be cut by \$4.5 billion next year without harming overall military readiness, a congressional report has concluded.

In a broad array of activities from pilot training to commissaries to the management of spare parts, the military could get along with less than President Clinton has requested, said the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

The report touches on a most sensitive issue in the defense debate. As military spending continues to decline, Republicans and moderate Democrats warn that the nation's readiness to fight is slipping.

More than half of the cuts could be achieved by reducing army operations accounts by \$2.4 billion, the report said. The air force request is too high by \$1.1 billion, it said, while civilian Defense Department accounts could be cut by \$690 million. Navy excess totals \$274 million, it said.

(AP)

Quote/Unquote:

Tim Spring, the golf pro who played with President Clinton during his just-ended Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, vacation, describing the president's state of mind: "He seemed kind of depressed. I don't think he wants to go home." (Reuters)

Drinking and Womanizing Rife at CIA, Agent Says

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal lawsuit filed by one of the senior female spies at the Central Intelligence Agency portrays the agency as rife with womanizing and drinking and says this conduct has been ignored for years by internal investigators.

The charges are contained in previously confidential court filings made public Tuesday by the career spy, who has been protected by a pseudonym, "Jane Doe Thompson." Her suit contends that she was treated unfairly because of her gender.

The Thompson complaint partially surfaced in July when a federal judge in Alexandria, Virginia, allowed some legal motions to be made public but kept the lawsuit itself under wraps.

However, the court has now made

public a 140-page amended complaint filed by Ms. Thompson's attorney, Victoria Toensing, a former Justice Department official, which paints a bleak picture for women employees of the CIA.

"There has not been station to which plaintiff has been assigned where senior male officers did not drink and womanize and create an adverse work environment for women," the brief contends.

The Thompson lawsuit was filed earlier this year, and because of her senior status, it has helped prod the agency to begin negotiating an administrative settlement in a larger case. That case is a class-action discrimination complaint brought in 1991 by women employed in the CIA's operations directorate, the division that handles foreign espionage and covert actions, in which Ms. Thompson works.

The new court papers allege that the plaintiff is aware of two current married directors of operations division chiefs who have had affairs with subordinates; one was in fact found in "flagrant delicto" on his couch in his office.

The suit also charges that a former high-ranking official "announced openly at an agency meeting that he had been drunk the evening before while meeting with foreign liaison officials and could not recall whether he had revealed to these officials highly sensitive information."

In addition, at a party at her home overseas, Ms. Thompson stated, "a drunken division chief tripped over a cocktail table while grabbing for a female guest." Another official was regularly "too hung over to come to work in the mornings," she said.

CIA officials have declined to comment on the merits of Ms. Thompson's allegations on the ground that they were in the hands of agency lawyers.

According to the complaint, none of the unnamed CIA officials who engaged in womanizing or heavy social drinking were ever subjected to an inquiry by the agency's inspector general, although Ms. Thompson offered to provide their names to investigators.

The court papers said Ms. Thompson was chief of a CIA station in the Caribbean area in 1989 when her troubles began after she reported a male deputy for beating his wife to the point of strangulation.

It was soon after, she said, that she became the target of an inspector general investigation initiated by the male deputy and several other employees she had disciplined for other reasons.

Major Shake-Up Is Expected
White House Staff Braces for Panetta's Broom

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

EDGARTOWN, Massachusetts — As President Bill Clinton ended his vacation here Wednesday and headed for Washington, some of his senior aides were awaiting his return with more than a little apprehension, expecting the first of a series of staff changes.

For two months, Leon Panetta, the new White House chief of staff, has quietly been weighing big changes in Mr. Clinton's team, and White House officials say that an overhaul could be announced next week.

Mr. Panetta has already moved to install a longtime aide, Jodie Torkelson, in the vacant post of White House director of administration. He has also decided to bring Billy Webster, the chief of staff at the Department of Education, into the inner circle as Mr. Clinton's scheduler, replacing Ricki Seidman, who will move to another White House job.

Christine A. Varney, the cabinet secretary, is expected to leave by year's end to go to the Federal Trade Commission.

But those changes are relatively minor compared with what many aides expect: a shake-up of the White House communications and political operations that might revamp the job of press secretary to give the holder more access to the inner circle.

Mr. Panetta is said by associates to have concluded that the current structure has too often left Dee Dee Myers, the spokeswoman, unable to

speak for the president with authority, but it is not clear whether she would get the enhanced role.

Mr. Clinton has also made it clear that he was dissatisfied by his administration's overall failure to communicate its achievements to the public. And although Mr. Panetta moved earlier to install Tony Coelho, the former House Democratic whip, as de facto Democratic Party chairman, many of Mr. Clinton's advisers believe that the White House political team remains in need of election-year reinforcement.

Mr. Panetta, who took his post on condition that he get broad latitude in hiring and firing, has made his beliefs clear that much more needs fixing.

That has led to speculation even in the White House staff about whose jobs may be in jeopardy. In addition to Ms. Myers, those most often mentioned are Mark D. Gearan, the communications director, and Joan Baggett, the director of other White House jobs.

Any of these changes would give yet another new look to a White House that, since Mr. Clinton took office, has already had two chiefs of staff, four deputy chiefs, two counselors, two communications directors and two congressional liaisons.

But when asked at a White House briefing in Edgartown on Tuesday whether personnel announcements could be expected soon, Ms. Myers said only: "Leon has not made clear what his plans are."

Women in Congress Girding for a Fight

Voter Cynicism Ends Euphoria of '92

new seats created by retirements and redistricting led to the election of four new women to the Senate and 24 new women to the House.

Kay Bailey Hutchison, Republican of Texas, was later elected to the Senate in a special election, bringing the total number of women in Congress to a record 55.

This year is different. There is no presidential election to bolster turnout, and fewer opportunities to run in districts in which there are no incumbents. Despite a rash of congressional retirements, as of last week there were 50 open House seats and 9 open Senate seats, compared to 91 open House seats and 8 open Senate seats two years ago.

The significance of open seats to women is underscored by 1992 electoral statistics: Twenty-two of the 24 women elected to the House did not have to face incumbents in the general election.

Now these same women are incumbents themselves, many of them Democrats, elected in marginally Democratic or Republican-leaning districts, who would have faced difficult re-election contests regardless of their sex.

"Women are definitely hurt by the fact that crime is the No. 1 issue," said Celinda Lake, a Democratic pollster, who is working for several women who are congressional and gubernatorial candidates.

"It's very hard for women to show toughness," she said. "I think women can get over that barrier, but it's one of the biggest barriers facing them."

Linda DiVall, a Republican pollster, said this trend largely affected Democrats.

"Liberal Democratic women in particular are perceived as not being tough on crime," she said.

Women must also confront a more cynical electorate this time around, according to some analysts.

"I think the mood of the electorate in '92 was different than in '94," said Ellen Malcolm, president of EMILY's List, a fund-raising network for Democratic women who support abortion rights.

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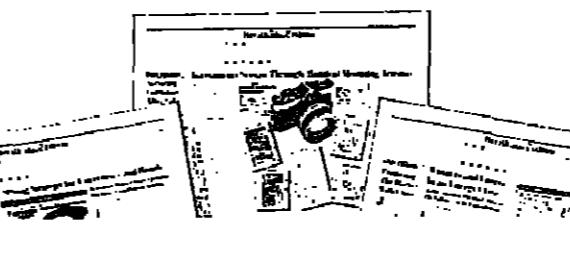
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J. Clavell, Author of 'Shogun,' Dies at 69

The Associated Press

LONDON — James Clavell, author of "Shogun" and other best-selling books, has died in Switzerland after suffering a stroke. He was 69.

The Australian native, who lived in Switzerland, was the screenwriter of such popular movies as "The Great Escape," "To Sir, With Love" and the first version of "The Fly."

Mr. Clavell died Tuesday, said his publisher, Eric Major, of Hodder & Stoughton.

Mr. Clavell's novels about the Far East include "King Rat" and "T'ar-Pan." Two other novels set in the Far East, "Shogun" and "Noble House," were made into television miniseries.

His latest novel, "Gai-Jin," published last year, was also a best-seller.

"He was one of the great epic storytellers of our age," Mr. Major said. "A man who was deeply imbued in tradition, and also enormous fun to work with."

Explaining the popularity of "Shogun," Mr. Major said: "It took the Western mind into a completely different world. It was the first time that one began to understand the Japanese. This came from the period when he was incarcerated as a POW at Chang Yi prison in Singapore, as a young man in his early 20s."

Mr. Clavell was imprisoned by the Japanese at the camp during World War II, an experience that led to his first novel, "King Rat," in 1962.

Tourist Charged In Spanking Case

Reuters

LONDON, Ontario — A U.S. tourist has been charged with assault for spanking his 5-year-old daughter's bare bottom in a restaurant parking lot, police said.

Witnesses said the man, who had stopped for lunch with his family, pulled down the girl's

EAST: Entrepreneurs Bring New Prosperity to Parts of Old East Germany

Continued from Page 1

recovery; in the East, there is an out-and-out boom, with 9 percent growth anticipated this year.

For the first time since reunification in 1990, per capita investment is now higher in Eastern Germany than in the West. In the past four years, roughly \$255 billion has been funneled into the East, more than half of it in construction. The service industry, too, is mushrooming; banks, for example, now employ 80,000 people in the East, double the number in 1990.

Public attitudes reflect the upswing. A poll of East Germans, published last month in *Der Spiegel* magazine, showed that 54 percent judged their own economic circumstances to be good or very good, up from 38 percent two years ago. Only 9 percent described their lot as bad or very bad, compared with 13 percent in 1992.

KOHL: Back on Top in the Polls, Chancellor Is Relishing the Campaign

Continued from Page 1

plex issues, but a series of political gaffes has cost him dearly.

When Mr. Kohl's candidate for the largely ceremonial presidency, Roman Herzog, was elected in May, Mr. Schärfing protested in a manner that struck many voters as petulant and unstatesmanlike.

Most recently, he has allowed Social Democrats in the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt to form a minority government that relies on votes from the former Communist Party.

Mr. Kohl never misses a chance to remind voters that Social Democrats govern Saxony-Anhalt with tacit support from former Communists.

"We want no Communist influence in

As Eastern and Western economies have grown together, so have political allegiances. In 1992, pollsters found that only 45 percent of Easterners considered themselves German, while 54 percent still thought of themselves as East German. In the recent survey, however, 61 percent classified themselves as German and 36 percent as East German.

"We can assume that most of the rubble of socialism has been cleared away," Germany's economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, said recently. "Everything points to us achieving growth in Eastern Germany that will accelerate itself in the foreseeable future."

Not everything is rosy. In some areas, when job retraining, make-work programs and early retirement are added to the official unemployment figures, the jobless rate jumps to 30 percent.

said the Social Democrats were incompetent and too cozy with the reformed East German Communists.

Tuesday, Mr. Kohl's party used its parliamentary majority to make that day's session of the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, the final one before the Oct. 16 election.

Mr. Schärfing said the chancellor had arranged the recess to avoid another debate with him. "You chicken out repeatedly," the Social Democrat said.

He asserted that Mr. Kohl has been making campaign promises — such as to increase some social benefits — that he will not keep. "You have five and a half weeks left," Mr. Schärfing said, glowering at the chancellor. "We will give you no opportunity to keep quiet about your true intentions."

Candidates Mix It Up

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Schärfing exchanged insults Wednesday in a stormy and rare parliamentary showdown. The Associated Press reported from Bonn.

Mr. Schärfing accused the chancellor of cowardice, slander and lying. Mr. Kohl

East German exports have nearly vanished, bringing in only \$8 billion last year and accounting for barely 2 percent of total German sales abroad.

Moreover, Eastern Germany remains afloat on a tide of money washing in from the West. Transfer payments this year alone will total \$115 billion, and the federal government recently announced that massive subsidies were likely to continue at least through 1998.

"A flourishing landscape for all of the East is still nowhere in sight," said Alexander Eickelbach, an economist at a Berlin research institute, alluding to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's much-mocked 1990 campaign promise of imminent prosperity. "But there are small islands of flourishing landscapes scattered throughout the East."

GORE: Meets Reynolds

Continued from Page 1

with Britain over the question of how to respond to the events in Belfast.

The relaxation of security operations may have made a difference to the people who live on Falls Road in Belfast, and it certainly lightened the mood of the city. But there was no suggestion yet that it included a strategic redeployment or a reduction in the number of troops in Northern Ireland, as demanded by Gerry Adams, the head of the IRA's political branch, Sinn Féin.

In this sense, the moves appeared to be a normal operational response rather than a clear political concession or sign of good faith from the British government. Martin McGuinness, the vice president of Sinn Féin, said Wednesday that raids and other acts were continuing against the IRA, which is still illegal.

Though there have been two provocations from terrorists belonging to Protestant paramilitary groups — the killing of a Catholic and the explosion of a bomb near Sinn Féin headquarters — the IRA has not responded with violence.

In the name of the Catholic minority in the Protestant-dominated province, the IRA wants to end British rule and join up with the Irish Republic to the south, where Catholics are in the majority. Most Protestants in Northern Ireland want it to remain part of the United Kingdom.

The extremists among the Protestants, known as loyalists,



Martin Gore, The Associated Press

Mr. Gore, left, with Mr. Reynolds in Shannon.

times if he accepted his word. When Mr. Paisley refused to reply in the affirmative and insisted instead on reading his prepared text, the meeting was summarily ended.

He had insisted on a meeting with Mr. Major in London to read out a demand that the British not "surrender" to the IRA. Mr. Paisley has made Mr. Major's life more difficult by insisting, with little to go on, that the IRA cease-fire must have come from a back-room deal with London.

But barely had he stepped inside No. 10 Downing Street when he was virtually ejected. Mr. Major asked him several

"This is what Hitler said," he added, "you are to believe me, or you will go to the gas chamber."

CAIRO: Delegates Angered by Vatican's Stalling Tactics

Continued from Page 1

said that when the conference resumed its meeting on the text Wednesday morning, expecting to cement the consensus achieved Tuesday night, more than a dozen countries that had not spoken Tuesday raised objections.

Among them were Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama and Malta, as well as Guam, a United States territory, according to people close to official delegations.

views of the Vatican and non-governmental groups from Catholic nations, some of which have seats on official delegations, demonstrated a split between the Vatican hierarchy and millions of lay Catholics.

"There are two churches," he said, "one where the hierarchy talks to the presidents of countries, and then there's the church of the people. The people are picking and choosing what parts of Catholicism they want to carry over to their personal lives."

POPE: Canceling of Papal Visit to Sarajevo Underlines City's Shaky State

Continued from Page 1

Serbia to be eased, but the United States wants to act more cautiously.

On the military front, officials said that British and

French officers had argued vigorously that tougher enforcement of weapons-exclusion zones would involve NATO directly in the conflict.

With the largest military contingents in the UN Protection Force here, Britain and France have always been wary of increased NATO air strikes.

Those tensions are running high once again. President Bill Clinton's plan to press for ending the arms embargo to the Bosnian government after Oct. 15 has caused great unease in the contact group. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia is firmly opposed, and the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé,

said lifting the embargo would be "a grave error."

In general, France, Britain and Russia are much more ready to try to end the war by accommodating Serbia and the Bosnian Serbs than is the United States, which does not have ground troops in Bosnia.

Mr. Juppé said this week that the contact group should formally accept a confederation of the Bosnian Serbs and Serbia, providing that Bosnia's international borders remain at least formally intact.

U.S. officials say the best hope for continued cooperation may be an agreement on easing sanctions on Serbia, provided Mr. Milosevic accepts international monitors on the border.

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Overpopulation Has a Brief History

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The United Nations conference in Cairo is a reminder that concern about booming population increase is of comparatively recent origin.

Only in the 18th century did intellectuals, the most famous being Thomas Malthus, begin raising the prospect of people one day outstripping the Earth's resources.

But for most of history, mankind has been more concerned with increasing its numbers. War, plagues and high infant mortality ensured that populations grew slowly, despite high birth rates.

Some researchers estimate that, during the 750 years preceding the Industrial Revolution, the world's population hardly budged. According to George Moffett, the author of "Critical Masses: The Global Population Challenge," the world's population remained under 250 million throughout most of history, "capped by birth rates and death rates locked in a seemingly permanent equilibrium."

Now, more than 250 million people have added to the world's population every three years, and the billion people of Malthus's day have swelled to 5.6 billion.

The population curve swung sharply

upwards with the Industrial Revolution, which broke the ancient link between land and population. Whether population growth has brought about an increase in food supplies or whether the greater availability of food has increased the number of human beings is an old chicken-and-egg question.

The idea that mankind would outgrow its resources originated with the physiocrats, a French-led intellectual movement in the 18th century that maintained that wealth was defined by land. Since the amount of land is finite, the physiocrats argued, it would not be able to support an endlessly increasing number of people.

An opposing philosophy was known as mercantilism, which held that a large population was a form of wealth, making it possible to create bigger markets and armies.

Marxists adopted the mercantilist ideas that population growth fosters economic growth. Karl Marx dismissed Malthus's warning as "a repulsive blasphemy against man and nature."

Although high-born ladies right back to ancient Egyptian times knew a thing or two about preventing unwanted babies, pregnancy was historically as inevitable as the weather for most women.

Queen Victoria lamented that "men never think, or at least seldom think, what a hard task it is for us women to go through childbirth very often."

The words "birth control" entered the language in 1914 with the American reformer Margaret Sanger. Effective contraception for the masses has been around only since the 1960s, with the development of the pill and intrauterine devices. Barrier methods such as the condom have been around much longer, but were seen primarily as a means of preventing disease, not pregnancy. Casanova in the 18th century was one of the first to boast that he used "assurance caps" to prevent impregnating his mistresses.

The preference for artificial contraception brought with it oft-repeated condemnation from the Roman Catholic Church, which teaches that every sexual act must remain open to life. Saint Augustine set the tone in his "Marriage and Concupiscence," in which he condemned any attempt to avoid procreation.

But by the spirit of his age, Saint Augustine was expressing a lusty and liberal view against Gnostic preaching that all sex was evil, even within marriage. His views were taken largely from Roman Stoic teaching that procreation was the rational aim of marriage.

A Third World Focus on Sons

Family Planning Loses Contest With Cultures

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

GOVINDPUR, India — Babita Kanwarpal, wife of a village milkman, mother of two daughters and one son, has an obsession: to continue having children until she produces a second son.

"I want to have two sons," said Mrs. Kanwarpal, a shy 21-year-old member of India's lowest caste, who was married at 15. "Only after that will I stop having children."

As the United Nations Conference on Population and Development meets in Cairo to work out an action plan to stabilize world population, it is up against the entrenched cultural fixation on sons in India and many other Third World countries.

"The preference for sons is very strong," said Usha Volra, until recently India's minister of health and family welfare. "It is predominant in agricultural areas. The desire for having five or six children so you have more sons to till the soil is very strong."

And perhaps even more important, most devout Hindu parents — both poor rural and educated urban — believe they cannot go to heaven unless they are cremated by a son when they die. Because the mortality rate is so high for infants and young people in India, most parents consider it essential to have two sons as additional insurance in the event one dies.

Indian families depend on sons to work the fields to bring additional income to the family, to support it when parents become ill or disabled, and to provide financial aid for aging parents. This is particularly true of rural families in the poor northern states, where population growth is most acute and family size is almost double the national average of 3.6 children.

The same tradition that places such a high priority on sons contributes to the low status accorded women. In the eyes of many parents, particularly the poor and illiterate, girls are seen as a burden, requiring a hefty investment of family finances to pay the dowry that is necessary to find her a husband.

After marriage, a woman moves into her mother-in-law's house to care for her husband's parents. In most cases, according to sociologists and scores of interviews with Indian women of all social strata, it is the mother-in-law, not the husband, who dictates the number of children a woman will bear.

To Fight AIDS, L.A. Supports Needle Swaps

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Saying that AIDS had reached epidemic proportions, Mayor Richard Riordan has declared a local state of emergency in an effort to sidestep state law and allow the distribution of clean needles to drug users to continue without police interference.

At the urging of the City Council, Mr. Riordan directed the city attorney and the police department on Tuesday to avoid investigations of the needle exchanges.

Needle exchanges, designed to reduce the transmission of the virus that causes AIDS through contaminated syringes, have had the tacit approval of many city officials.

The state legislature has twice voted to legalize the exchanges, but both measures were vetoed by California's governor, Pete Wilson.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

New Russian Schooling

Talk about about starting school with a clean slate. The schoolchildren of Russia return to classes for the 1994-95 school year with textbooks rewritten to reflect the changes in their world. As reported by Washington Post correspondent Margaret Shapiro, the new books contain no Marxist/Leninist dogma, no Party-distorted history or hagiography; they offer their place lots of introductory management and economics. It might seem a bit late to be purging the curriculum of Leninist doctrine, but cash is short for everything in Russia, and schoolbooks, however important, are a major endeavor.

In all the change-wrecked countries of the once Soviet bloc, education has turned out to be one of the larger, gummier problems. From "the wall in the head" that persists among Germans to the restraining needs of entire populations of lawyers and judges, intellectual change has proved no less daunting, and far less defined, than economic change.

The difficulty of keeping the two realms even partially separate comes through in reports of the new schoolbooks, which are long on practical eco-

nomics and management — even, it is reported, at the grade school level, where the lessons of capitalism are instilled via cartoon characters.

Glasnost-watchers of the 1980s can probably still summon up the memory of that dramatic spring moment when Mikhail Gorbachev canceled university final exams because, so he said, the textbooks were all wrong. As with other dramatic moves, this one was less a concrete educational reform than a leader's way of making a point; and as with other apparent repudiations along the way, the degree to which it proves real below its surface symbolism was unclear and remains so now. Nor does Russian culture seem to have settled into a new orthodoxy or new consensus stable enough to be comfortably ensconced in the educational system.

Textbooks usually represent some sort of conventional wisdom, but, as Americans have found, too, for that very reason they serve as convenient cultural battlegrounds. The big public revision may have been a hard step to take, but it can be only the first of many.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Over-Isolating Cuba

In the face of the growing crisis in Cuba, the Clinton administration has tightened restrictions on both financial transactions and travel to the island. Seeking to increase pressure on and strengthen the isolation of the Castro regime, new regulations published within the last 10 days curtail charter flights, forbid the sending of money to family members and restrict travel by relatives. These changes have personal implications for Cuban-Americans and their families. But in addition, the new rules make it more difficult for others engaged in information gathering and related activities to travel to Cuba. These changes will have a broader impact on Americans seeking to learn more about Cuba, to bring certain forms of American arts and culture to the island and to inform citizens in the United States about what is going on in that country.

Congress has traditionally viewed these now curtailed activities favorably and only this spring enacted a sense of Congress' resolution urging that they should be exempt from the general embargo. In June, Secretary of State Warren Christopher assured Congress of the administration's understanding that "the free flow of ideas and information is also consistent with the maintenance and enforcement of economic embargoes." Yet the changes made at the end of last month move in the opposite direction.

Specifically, the old regulations granted general travel permission to "persons who are traveling for the purpose of gathering news, for making news or docu-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Treasures to Be Returned

Russian officials acknowledged blushingly last year that whole warehouses of art treasures seized during World War II had been hidden away for decades. The great prizes included the so-called Treasure of Priam, unearthed by Heinrich Schliemann at Troy, and a stunning Gutenberg Bible, each calf-skin page illuminated with floral decorations. The Trojan gold was seized in Berlin by the Red Army, and the Bible came from a book museum in Leipzig, once Germany's publishing capital.

As months passed, however, the blushing stopped, and President Boris Yeltsin's government found excuses for rebuffing German claims for restitution. Now the argument is taking a new turn. The lower house of the Russian Parliament is considering a law saying that wartime booty should be kept as reparations. This has been taken up as a holy cause by extreme nationalists. More surprisingly, the idea is supported by some academics and museum curators, who have come to view the objects as national property.

In reality, seizing war booty is not just a bad but a terrible idea. Doing so would dishonor treaties that Russia has signed, sow enduring ill will between countries with lawful title, and undermine Russia's own claims for restitution of czarist gold worth \$2 billion and various properties valued at \$10 billion, including mansions in Paris, an Orthodox monastery in Italy and land in Jerusalem.

Pilfering another country's art, through arms or imperial fiat, opens wounds that persist for generations, as in Greece's long-standing claim for the Elgin Marbles. When American forces entered Germany in 1945 and came upon paintings and sculptures from Berlin museums stowed in salt mines, some in the White House and Treasury wanted to seize those treasures.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

While Experts Bicker, Women Turn to Birth Control

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — When Tim Wirth, U.S. undersecretary of state for global affairs, first began to lay the Clinton administration's rhetorical groundwork for this week's global population conference in Cairo, the note he sounded seemed inspired. "Sustainable development cannot be realized without the full engagement and complete empowerment of women," he said in a speech in March.

Bypassing the contentious divisions of overpopulation vs. overconsumption, developed vs. developing nations, the rights of women could unite all in strategies for a world whose population has doubled in the last four decades and might triple by the end of the next century.

Unity, of course, is not what has come out in the coverage of Cairo so far. Much has been made of the conflict between the majority of nations represented there and an alliance of the Vatican and Islamic fundamentalists who oppose legal abortion and decry the secular modernism they find in the conference aims.

Too little has been made of the fact that this conflict is, in some measure, irrelevant. While experts bicker over whether the problem is population or

economic development, the battle to bring down the world's birthrate has already been joined, and by precisely those people styled by Mr. Wirth as the lynchpin of the Cairo conference.

The world's women are increasingly moving to bring the birthrate down on a do-it-yourself basis. Not because of deforestation or famine per se, but because it is better for their children. Trying to divide their attention among four, trying to divide a small stock of food among six, many now embrace a standard of morality that emphasizes the quality of life they can provide over the quantity of children they can produce.

Consider Cairo itself, where crowded apartment buildings are being raised ever skyward to accommodate more human beings in a city that can ill afford them. While Islamic orthodoxy has been on the rise in Egypt, so has the use of contraception. The average number of children an Egyptian woman will have has dropped from five in 1980 to 3.9 today.

In Brazil, with the world's largest Cath-

olic population, two-thirds of married women practice birth control. In 1970 the average family had close to six children; today the number is slightly over two.

The Catholic Church will not bend in its opposition to contraception, which means it has little more to contribute to this discussion than a cardiologist who does not believe in surgery could offer at a symposium on heart disease.

Vatican representatives have instead focused on the "demographic colonialism" and selfish individualism of developed nations. One cardinal recently waxed poetic — and paternalistic — about the "love of life" among the poor, as though raising children in squalor should be counted as a great blessing.

None of that obviates this bedrock fact: millions of women simply want fewer children at greater intervals. A study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute of women in sub-Saharan Africa, for example, showed that as many as half in some countries report that they did not want their most recent pregnancy at that time or at all.

The Vatican has engineered shameful alliances for the Cairo conference, sending emissaries to both Libya and Iran in

its pursuit of at-any-and-all-costs opposition to legal abortion. It is an opposition that seems grounded in the belief that illegal equals nonexistent, a belief belied by the evidence.

Brazil serves again as a model. The Church has labored hard to keep abortion illegal there, yet as many illegal abortions are performed in Brazil as legal ones in the United States.

The difference? Only 10,000 American women are hospitalized for complications of abortion each year, while in Brazil the number is 400,000. It is hard to find the greater good in that statistic.

The Cairo conference is not a collossus, though abortion, much as these few orthodox religious leaders have tried to make it, is about a complicated web of education and employment, consumption and poverty, development and health care. It is also about whether governments will follow where women have so clearly led them, toward safe, simple and reliable choices in family planning. While Cairo crackles with conflict, in the homes of the world the orthodoxies have been duly heard, and roundly ignored.

The New York Times

Spread the West Eastward, Putting Germany in a United Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Russian army has marched out of Berlin with panache, taking with it the Cold War — and leaving Germany with its historical problem: that it lies in the center of Europe.

A German official said recently that the goal of German policy today is that the country never again finds itself "with the West on our western border and the East on our eastern border." What Germany wants, he said, is to have the West on its eastern border as well.

That is the reason Germany has been so anxious to bring Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia into the European Union and other Western institutions.

This German preoccupation with the East has been interpreted by the suspicious as an attempt to re-establish the national zone of influence that Germany possessed before the war in Eastern Europe. It is a mistaken interpretation. This is Germany's effort to escape the dangerous ambiguities created by Germany's geographical position and its history.

The critics would be better advised to promote a greater involvement in Eastern Europe by the other West Europeans and by the United States. The political tendency has been in the other direction.

The United States blocked bringing the East European states into a close relationship with NATO and opposed any formal extension of NATO guarantees to existing state frontiers in Eastern Europe, a measure which could have provided a fundamental guarantee of stability to the region.

The United States has wanted to settle the Central European problem by way of Russia seeing in Russia's stability and democratization a guarantee for the states that live between Russia and Germany. It has mistakenly seen one policy as excluding the other. It has assumed that Western interest in Eastern Europe would be changed so that the flow of information about Cuba can continue during the current crisis and beyond.

With Russia, after its Cold War defeat, the need for constructive reintegration has generally been recognized. This has motivated the Washington's policy. Russia, for all of its internal difficulties, has reciprocated with a constructive

and conciliatory policy, including these troop withdrawals from Germany and the Baltic states.

The Baltic problem, of course, has been complicated not only by the strategic sensitivity of the region but by the fact that since Stalin annexed the Baltic states, a great many Russians have willingly or unwillingly been settled there, and most do not want to go back to the chaotic conditions that prevail in Russia itself.

Henry Kissinger has rightly observed that the great challenge after any war, cold or otherwise, is to reintegrate the defeated into the international system. When they are excluded from the system, they are given a motive to subvert it. This is plainly apparent from what happened after World War I, when the Germans suffered ostracism and indemnities, provoking that sense of injustice and bitter nationalism which Hitler exploited.

French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said a few days ago that Europe's future is one of concentric circles, the inner one incorporating the original Six, with France and Germany the core, surrounded by the less committed Europeans, such as the British, Danes and other Scandinavians, with outer circles made up of the present candidates for membership, including Eastern Europe. This un-

doubtedly is a realistic appraisal of the existing situation, but it leaves Germany with the East on its eastern border, not the West and it leaves Russia out.

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However, 50 years of Russian military occupation ended in Estonia and Latvia on Aug. 31. It ended in Lithuania last year. The status of the Russian nationals in the Baltic states remains unsettled, but, given the severity of the problem and the emotions at work, the situation today is a great deal better than it might be.

The future of the rest of what used to be the U.S.S.R., or the czarist empire, is unsettled, the successor nations all very shaky as autonomous states and econo-

mies. The Baltic nations are in very good condition by comparison with Ukraine. The risk in the future comes much more from this national fragility in the successor states than from a putative revival of Russian imperialism. A re-assessment of some of these nations with Russia may be inevitable.

People have spent so long thinking in Cold War terms that they are inclined to see these changing circumstances as reinventing Europe's division in the guise of Russian empire or a threatening "strategic partnership" among the ex-Soviet states. But the essential fact today is that Europe has been divided but is not yet united.

The West's greatest interest is to perpetuate an impartial cooperation across Europe to Russia so as to avoid Europe's redivision into an East and a West, leaving Germany in the middle.

International Herald Tribune

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Phase Out the Cuba Embargo and Phase In Democracy

By Stephen S. Rosefeld

WAshington — The Clinton administration may yet stumble to a success in dealing with Cuba. The problem isn't that hard, and Fidel Castro is helping in his fashion.

The first requirement of policy is to keep faith with refugees fleeing communism. This was a standard Cold War policy — and the right one for a country that speaks for liberty. It brought a million Cubans to Miami over a period of 30 years. The end of the Cold War was bound to dim the urgency of rescue and to give a sharper profile to, for instance, Florida's carrying capacity. But in Cuba the Cold War survives in the form of an anomalous and discredited but still live Communist tyranny. This imposes a continuing obligation on the United States to care for Cuban refugees.

Not gracefully but effectively, President Bill Clinton is meeting this obligation by offering Cuban refugees "safe haven" in Guantanamo. Safe haven is denigrated in some quarters as an immoral reversal of the traditional automatic asylum. But the recipients of safe haven are not being thrown back to Cuba, and they are living under an American flag. It is an adequate expedient to buy a bit of time.

The question is how to use that time. Here Mr. Clinton has had difficulty in moving past mindless nationalist assertions to the effect that "Castro will not be allowed to dictate American immigration policies."

Somebody should have told him that Mr. Clinton's approach to Havana. Even as he enters talks that offer a promise of personal relief to some thousands of Cubans, he tightens the embargo pressures that inflict further suffering on some millions of Cubans. This is an inconsistency and, considering the human costs, a pity.

It is due, as far as anyone can tell, to Mr. Clinton's kowtowing to the Cuban emigration's right wing, a faction he started courting during his campaign for the White House. Cuba, of course, is no longer any sort of security threat.

In any event, the talks begin in New York are eventually more likely to go to Mr. Castro's way to broad political discussions than to stay tightly focused on technical emigration matters, as Mr. Clinton says he prefers. This seems to me the logic of events.

Mr. Castro seems to understand that he is a second, broader political deal that Mr. Clinton is in a position to offer. The United States would phase out the embargo. Cuba would introduce democratic elections. End of the Cuba problem.

Why would Mr. Castro accept an approach that puts him on the slippery slope of negotiations that may cost him power? There is a whole industry of people who try to get inside his head. Some believe him to be obsessed if not by power then by rage at the United States, and hence an unlikely candidate for a political compromise.

But having come this far, how can an American president shy away from supporting a plan that satisfies the two fundamental considerations of American democratic principle and Cuban national pride?

The Clinton administration regularly asserts that it favors a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba. But its actual policy of unrelied pressure and isolation shows a glint of the old American premise that in the right circumstances the Cuban people will revolt and throw Mr. Castro out.

This is the belief that led President John Kennedy to launch a disastrous invasion by Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. No invasion is imaginable now. But a trace of an underlying American resentment at an upstart Cuba may remain from the earlier period of American colonial hegemony.

The trace is faint to Americans, but perhaps not so faint to some number of Cubans whose nationalism Mr. Castro shrewdly stirs. With respect, the United States can steal that card.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Royal Pretensions

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] The throne of France is vacant, but it seems to be in good quarters at the *garde-meuble* in Paris, where it has been stored away for twenty-four years. Nevertheless, there are plenty of pretenders who cast their eyes on it.

Despite the admissions by the Menendez brothers that they gunned down their parents and then went on a shopping spree with their inheritance, a jury remains straitjacketed in rural habitats of the 19th century. This is shown in unsettling detail in a new book, "The Jury," by Stephen J. Adler, a New York-based legal journalist.

The system can be made to perform better by eliminating pre-emptive challenges altogether (as Mr. Adler says), broadening the jury pool by abolishing most juror claims for exclusion, and helping those jurors who are chosen. They should be allowed to take notes, for example, and to ask direct questions through the judge. And jurors should be told in clear detail what they are about to hear, and do.

But it is the defense lawyers who attract most of Mr. Adler's attention. To understand what the lawyers for O.J. Simpson and for Lyle and Erik Menen-

dez are attempting to accomplish for their clients as jury selection and the trials proceed, keep Mr. Adler's book handy. While he does not write directly about either case, he tells you how we got to this seeming dead end in criminal justice, and what can be done about it.

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OPINION

Liberals Need to Reclaim Liberty

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — There is a sentimental quality to the celebrations of organized labor that take place every year around this time in America. But all the evidence serves again as a reminder that there's nothing like it left in the United States.

The difficulties faced by trade unionism and its traditional ally, American liberalism, are frequently attributed by their friends to broad trends over which neither union leaders nor liberals had much control.

By accepting a rhetoric that emphasizes state-fostered "compassion" and redistribution, liberals have ceded the high ground to conservatives.

There is, above all, the increasingly powerful hold of a fierce and highly competitive individualism on the American imagination.

More prosaically, a lot fewer people are working in factories and on assembly lines. These were the great spawning grounds for union activity because the solidarity preached by labor's organizers made a lot of sense to people who really did feel that they were treated as removable parts of a large machine.

There is also the "We're the victims of our own success" argument. The very fact that unions and liberals have managed to spread prosperity around has encouraged a lot of people to decide that solidarity, unions and the welfare state are all bunk.

There is truth in all of this, particularly the troubles that unions face because of the decline of factory work. But these explanations may also be a bit too comforting.

Competitive individualism, for example, has always been a powerful force in the United States. Much in evidence in the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, it can hardly be seen as a creation of the 1980s.

Similarly, a lot of people still think they are treated as cogs in someone else's machine, but are less likely than in the past to turn to unions or liberals for relief.

And while there is a lot of prosperity about, there is also a good deal of anger bred by economic insecurity. But angry people these days are just as likely to listen to Rush Limbaugh or vote for Ross Perot as to pick up a union card or support a liberal.

There is an alternative explanation for the troubles confronted by

unions and liberals that may help to explain why so much of that popular unrest gets funneled through movements of the right. The real problem for liberals and labor is that many of their leaders have let Americans forget that their whole reason for existing is not to create bureaucracies, enhance government power, inhibit change in the marketplace or redistribute somebody else's money.

Rather, both the unions and the liberalism of the Progressive Era and the New Deal arose to defend the autonomy of individuals and to enhance their capacity for self-reliance.

Before the rise of the factory, a large proportion of Americans worked for themselves, owning their own tools and their own shops or farms. The factory and the assembly line engendered protest not because workers were against the free market but because they objected to the loss of autonomy, personal freedom and dignity that they saw working for wages, for others, as entailing.

Unions were, of course, always interested in improving wages and working conditions. But most important, they were about restoring some semblance of control and civic equality to the average worker.

Liberalism, for its part, has come to be associated primarily with the creation of the "welfare state" — including good and popular programs such as Social Security and Medicare. But the liberalism of the Progressives and the New Deal was primarily an effort to use the power of government to enhance the liberty of those who felt powerless before large new economic institutions and the terrifyingly strange conditions of the Great Depression.

Franklin Roosevelt, it should be recalled, did not require workers to join unions. He simply signed the Wagner Act, which set up rules under which workers could organize themselves voluntarily. He did not have government take over the farms. He established a price system aimed at keeping farmers in business. The point was to use government to help workers be self-reliant.

By accepting a rhetoric that emphasizes security, state-fostered "compassion" and redistribution, liberals have ceded the rhetorical high ground to conservatives. The conservatives now are the ones who talk incessantly about liberty, opportunity and personal responsibility. Liberals and trade unionists are cast — and sometimes cast themselves — as the friends of bureaucracy, restriction and rigidity.

They ought to take this as a terrible slander, since their movement historically looked to collective action and

JIM KULSTAD.
Rome.

No government has the right to come between a husband and a wife or a mother and her child, or to dictate the future of marriages and families by political force or persuasion. May Cairo be a place where the world affirms the dignity of human life.

JAYMIE STUART WOLFE.
Salem, Massachusetts.

settling comfortably into my newspaper, and proceeded to give orders, instructions, dressing down, etc. His voice was not faint, and I knew my journey home was not going to be a happy one.

I had to do something, so extracting a legal pad from my briefcase I stared at him as he spoke and ostentatiously noted down everything he said in as clear and large a hand as I could muster. After a while he noticed.

"Hey, what are you doing?"

"I'm taking notes," I said.

"That's interesting stuff."

"That's confidential," he said.

"Oh, I thought it was for everybody," I pointed to a guy using a laptop computer a few rows away.

"See? I think he's taking notes, too."

He gathered his belongings and continued his conversations in the corridor near the toilet. I chortled quietly all the way home.

FRANK STREICH.
London.

It has happened to me; maybe it was the same guy. He boarded exactly as described, just as I was

settling comfortably into my newspaper, and proceeded to give orders, instructions, dressing down, etc. His voice was not faint, and I knew my journey home was not going to be a happy one.

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JON WINROTH.
Saint-Quentin-les-Trois, France.

"Gratuitous Mud"

Regarding "A Militant Whose Mission for Peace Will Continue" (Meanwhile, Sept. 2):

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Urban Apocalypse or Improved Public Space

By Neal R. Peirce

WASHINGTON — A quarter-century from now, what will urban America be like? Ravaged wastelands? Or supportive, progressive communities with parks and children at play? Little noticed amid summer 1994's political rancor, the season has produced two disparate, compelling visions of where the country may be headed.

One was penned by Robert Guskind, in National Journal's 25th anniversary issue.

MEANWHILE

Looking speculatively forward to 2016, Mr. Guskind contemplated "An Urban Nightmare Come True."

The alternative vision comes from the San Francisco-based Trust for Public Land, a conservation group that has traditionally worked quietly to preserve key pieces of scenic or historic lands, rural and urban. Now the trust is going public with a dramatic, nationwide "Green Cities Initiative."

Outside of science fiction, it would be tough to equal Mr. Guskind's apocalyptic view of America's urban fate. In 2016, inner-city youth are supporting with guerrilla tactics reminiscent of the Palestinian uprising, a gang of former drug dealers and users calling themselves the Homeland, led by an African-American nationalist named Brother Khalid. The Homeland stages robberies and shooting sprees in affluent neighborhoods. It uses the proceeds to finance housing, schools and social programs in ghettos where young black males suffer 90 percent unemployment and 95 percent of them

have been arrested and served time in jail.

After a massive 1999 urban uprising that claimed more than 1,000 lives nationwide, Washington formed an Urban Defense Force that has been expanded to a million troops patrolling "urban military zones" in more than 100 affected cities and suburbs coast to coast. A sprawling federal penal colony in the Arizona desert holds a million prisoners, many sentenced by federal urban tribunals. Congress has just voted to expand the colony's capacity to 3 million.

There has been wholesale abandonment of such places as Gary, Indiana, and East St. Louis, Illinois. Municipal bankruptcies are running rampant. In principal cities, office buildings in the centers are ringed by heavily armed private guards, and employees enter through parking garages or mazes of tunnels.

To compare that chilling prognosis with the proposal of the Trust for Public Land may seem a mismatch. The trust is simply saying that if citizens want to combat urban crime, they must provide recreational space and supervision for young people in poor neighborhoods. But given the demagoguery of crime-bill opponents in deriding midnight basketball, or almost any social investment to prevent crime, the case for prevention needs an eloquent exposition. The trust's document, "Healing America's Cities: Why We Must Invest in Urban Parks" — does that.

Public open spaces in cities nationwide, the trust discovered in a survey last year, are deteriorating — budgetary orphans when city finances get tight. Urban parks for sports, socializing and fresh air are general inadequate and overcrowded. Yet from Phoenix to Newark, Tampa to Philadelphia, the trust cites neighborhoods where crime has dropped when recreation programs were expanded. It quotes Newark's mayor, Sharpe James: "We are going to recreate or we are going to incarcerate. The choice is ours."

The trust says it will try to leverage government, private and foundation outlays of \$2.5 billion to make up for some of the urban parkland deficiencies of the past quarter century. If governments and citizens respond, one can imagine city parks flourishing as they did a century ago, when such great landscape architects as Frederick Law Olmsted were at work and parks were the objects of civic pride and opportunities for divergent classes to mix.

This one organization's voluntary program is emblematic of the new effort that all of American society needs to make, on every front from schools to family care to housing, to pull inner cities back from the brink and avoid the social catastrophe now building.

The naysayers may deride all crime prevention outlays as "social pork." Of course, dollars have to be spent prudently and thoughtfully. From welfare to public housing, many of the country's systems cry out for reform. But to withdraw, to spurn the park and recreation, housing, health care and job education needs of inner cities and troubled older suburbs, is to invite the urban apocalypse. The Trust for Public Land shows that there is another way to go.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Crosscurrents in Cairo**

Regarding the editorial, "From Rwanda to Cairo" (Aug. 26):

It is not only the poor countries that should be reducing birthrates. High rates may be seen as beneficial to rich countries, but only under an accounting system that treats natural resources as inexhaustible and ignores pollution and other damage to Earth. Alternative technologies can help, but we all must learn to use and pollute a great deal less and keep our numbers down.

M. SCHNEIDER.
Penzance, England.**Portable-Phone Pollution**

Regarding "Forced to Listen In" (Observer, Aug. 31) by Russell Baker:

Mr. Baker asks: What do you do about the guy who takes the last available seat on the commuter train, beside you, pulls a phone out of his dispatch case and does business for the next hour, eight inches from your ear?

It has happened to me; maybe it was the same guy. He boarded exactly as described, just as I was

settling comfortably into my newspaper, and proceeded to give orders, instructions, dressing down, etc. His voice was not faint, and I knew my journey home was not going to be a happy one.

I had to do something, so extracting a legal pad from my briefcase I stared at him as he spoke and ostentatiously noted down everything he said in as clear and large a hand as I could muster. After a while he noticed.

"Hey, what are you doing?"

"I'm taking notes," I said.

"That's interesting stuff."

"That's confidential," he said.

"Oh, I thought it was for everybody," I pointed to a guy using a laptop computer a few rows away.

"See? I think he's taking notes, too."

He gathered his belongings and continued his conversations in the corridor near the toilet. I chortled quietly all the way home.

FRANK STREICH.
London.

It has happened to me; maybe it was the same guy. He boarded exactly as described, just as I was

settling comfortably into my newspaper, and proceeded to give orders, instructions, dressing down, etc. His voice was not faint, and I knew my journey home was not going to be a happy one.

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JON WINROTH.
Saint-Quentin-les-Trois, France.**"Gratuitous Mud"**

Regarding "A Militant Whose Mission for Peace Will Continue" (Meanwhile, Sept. 2):

In the course of praising Linus Pauling, Colman McCarthy throws gratuitous mud on American physicians. Far from being a part of his "scientific life," his advocacy of vitamin C as a cold-stopper was pure mythology, not based on any scientific observations. Very few physicians are "beholden to drug companies." How?

Furthermore, Mr. Pauling's "battles for peace" were not advanced by his very-left position, which earned him the Soviet Union's Lenin Prize.

Mr. Pauling's merits as a chemist are beyond discussion, but his peacemaking and medical proposals should be taken with quite a few grains of salt.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

A System To Guide The Blind

Obstacles 'Talk' In Landscape of Virtual Reality

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The other day Dr. Reginald Golledge, who is blind, took a stroll through the campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara. As Dr. Golledge walked along, places and impediments in his path seemed to call out their names to him — "library here, library here," "bench here, bench here" — guiding him through a Disney-esque landscape of talking objects.

Dr. Golledge, a geographer at the university, was testing a prototype navigation system for the blind that announced the whereabouts of objects through headphones mounted to a computer in his backpack, creating a virtual-reality landscape.

The information came not from some miniature radar but from the signals broadcast by the military's network of global positioning satellites. One day, its developers hope, miniaturized versions of this navigation device, which now weighs 28 pounds (about 13 kilograms), will help the blind navigate unfamiliar neighborhoods.

"With this system you don't need to know a thing in advance about where you're going," said Dr. Robert Klatzky, a psychologist at Carnegie-Mellon University who is working with Dr. Golledge to develop the navigating device, which is used in conjunction with either a cane or a guide dog. "Blind people can find their way through totally unfamiliar terrain."

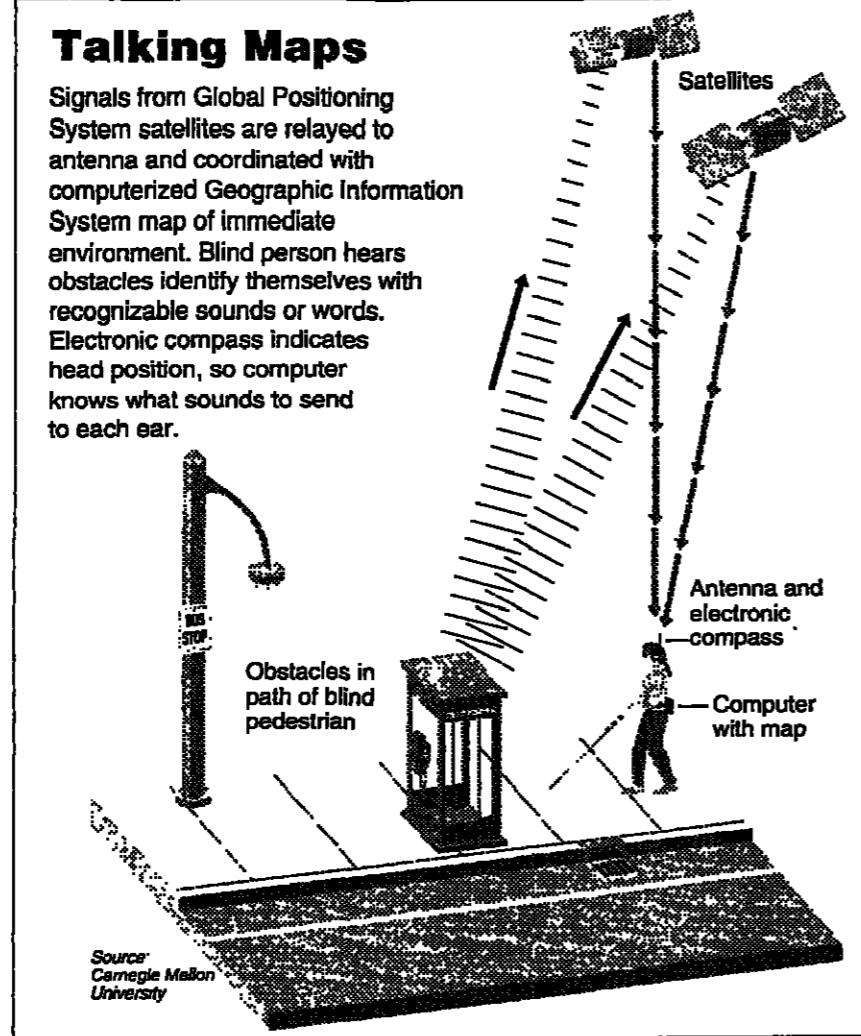
The "personal navigation system," as it is being called, promises to expand blind people's horizons to unfamiliar streets and neighborhoods. Seeing Eye dogs, by contrast, rely on their owners for cues to tell them where to go.

"This system will potentially improve tremendously the freedom of movement blind people have," said Dr. Michael Oberdorfer, branch chief of the Visual Processing Program at the National Eye Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, which is financing the research. "A blind person could walk down the street and know not just that he was at 80th and Broadway, but what stores are around, and that Zabar's delicatessen was up ahead."

The developers estimate that everyday use of such devices is at least a decade away, but as other technologies have shown, advances can come much more quickly. Simpler devices, like eyeglasses

Talking Maps

Signals from Global Positioning System satellites are relayed to antenna and coordinated with computerized Geographic Information System map of immediate environment. Blind person hears obstacles identify themselves with recognizable sounds or words. Electronic compass indicates head position, so computer knows what sounds to send to each ear.



using sonar signals to warn of looming obstacles, are much closer to market.

[The Japanese electronics maker NEC Corp. says it has installed a system in Vaxjo, Sweden, that allows the blind to navigate streets using a cane fitted with magnetic sensors, Bloomberg reported from Tokyo. The cane vibrates when it touches pieces of magnetic iron embedded in pavement.]

THE navigation system uses signals from a satellite-linked positioning device and a computerized map to create a "virtual acoustic display," a kind of talking map in which large objects might simulate a steady sound that would seem to announce themselves in the headphones with the precise timing and loudness that would be the case if the objects were actually making a sound.

This allows the blind person to sense immediately their distance and direction and use that information for guidance. While no one knows whether it's because blind people tend to develop a sharper sense of hearing, those who have tried the system say they quickly adapt to locating an object through the sounds.

"One of the crucial features of this system is that it takes advantage of sensory psychophysics — how the brain interprets signals from outside to make a map of your surroundings so you can navigate," Dr. Oberdorfer said.

The device relies on a triangulation of signals from four to eight Global Positioning Satellites to find the person's precise location. That information is transmitted to the computer, which contains the map. An electronic compass on the person's head tells the computer the exact position of the ears, so that it can then send messages calibrated to mimic a voice from the location of the object.

On a walk through the campus at the University of California at Santa Barbara, for instance, a simple version of the system might simulate a steady sound that would get louder as Dr. Golledge approached.

The developers are testing different messages, like "library is 30 feet ahead, 20 feet ahead, 10 feet ahead," or compass readings, like "library is at 30 degrees," to see which work best. A more sophisticated version, narrates a journey down the street in terms of the main landmarks being passed. "You'd hear, 'I'm the library, I'm the library,' coming from the direction of the library, and it would alternate with other landmarks calling their name like 'art museum here, art museum here,' to orient you," Dr. Klatzky said. "Then as you reached the building you're going to, it would tell you, 'entrance here, entrance here,' coming from the right direction."

Three globular heads containing receptor-binding sites are mounted on three connected stalks that protrude from the membrane surrounding the virus, said Dr. Don C. Wiley, a researcher with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at Harvard University. The stalks are helical.

"Before it binds with a cell, the protein on the surface of the flu virus is in one shape," Dr. Wiley said in a telephone interview. "Afterwards, it changes its shape radically in order to be able to fuse viral and cell membranes together."

Dr. Wiley suggested that the finding may have wider implications. "Many different viruses have proteins that cause this kind of fusion event," he said. "So you

have the feeling that if you understood the fundamental mechanism of fusion, you might understand something not just about one virus, but about lots of different viruses, for example, measles virus, HIV-1 and flu."

The researchers discovered the basic structure of the protein in 1981. Last week, after 13 more years of molecular detective work, both by their own team and others, they announced their latest discovery: the structure of the protein after it binds with a target cell. Binding of the protein with a cell's surface receptors, then fusion of the viral and cell membranes must occur before infection takes place. Their findings were reported in the journal *Nature*.

Flu Virus Yields Important Clue

By Tim Hilchey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shedding light on the inner workings of the flu virus, researchers say they have determined that a protein on the surface of the virus undergoes a radical transformation to help infect human cells. Their findings may also prove useful in understanding other viruses, including the one that causes AIDS, they said.

The protein, called hemagglutinin, is a triple-stranded molecule with identical subunits. In its neutral state, the molecule is shaped a bit like a broccoli floret.

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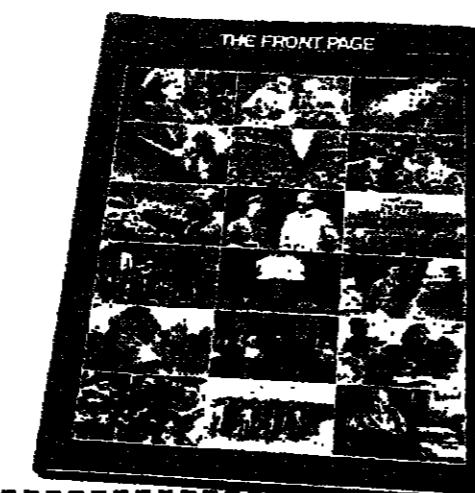
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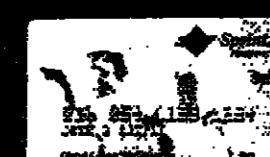
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Argentina (dedicated phone)	#0	Czech Republic	+420-207-187	Japan (DD) (English)	0039-131	Philippines (GTH stations only)	103-01
Argentina (any phone)	1-800-344-4643	Denmark	800-0-077	Japan (Japanese)	0066-55-888	Philippines (PLDT)	104-11
	1-800-344-4643	Dominican Republic	1-800-31-787	Kiribati	00-000-000-000	Portugal	0010-477-115
Armenia	9-10-15	Latvia	00-000-000-000	Korea (Deman)	009-13	Puerto Rico	03017-3-877
Australia (Optus) +	006-551-110	Egypt (Caire)	354-477	Korea (KT) +	000-16	Romania +#	1-800-877-0000
Australia (Telstra) +	1-800-341-277	Egypt (all other) +	02-324-477	El Salvador	191	Russia (Moscow) +	01-600-000-000
Austria	022-902-014	Fiji Islands	004-890-100-3	Lithuania	153-477	Russia (all other) +#	020-315-5123
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Bangladesh	1-800-344-0000	France	1-30-001-000	Moldova	820-0116	Telstar and Rete +#	1-235-0333
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Canada +	1-800-377-8000	Hungary	000-0-000-000	North America (code phones)	020-1-000-000	Switzerland +	135-777
Chile	000-0-000-000	Iceland	000-0-000-000	North America (code phones)	020-1-000-000	Telecom Italia +	020-0-000-000
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China (Guangzhou) +	100-10	Indonesia	000-0-000-000	North America (code phones)	020-1-000-000	Telecom Italia +	020-0-000-000
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What Made the Pterosaur Fly?

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Disagreement over the wing structure of extinct flying reptiles has led to a lacerating scientific debate between paleontologists.

Important issues, including the precise relationships between dinosaurs, pterosaurs and birds, could eventually be affected by the debate. But for the moment, attention centers on the fossil remnant of a single reptile about the size of a crow that flew over what is now Kazakhstan 156 million years ago.

Given the erroneous scientific name *Sordes pilosus*, meaning "hairy evil spirit," this little pterosaur had a pointed beak lined with needle-sharp teeth, and a long, flexible tail that may have helped it maneuver.

Paleontologists no longer believe that *Sordes pilosus* had hair, but its original name has stuck. The creature had long, membranous wings, in which elongated series of bones equivalent to those in the fourth finger of a human hand served as the supporting structure.

The latest volley in the debate over pterosaur wings was fired in a report in the British journal *Nature*. The article argued

that pterosaurs, flying reptiles that were contemporaries (and relatives) of the dinosaurs, had fleshy membranes extending from their wing tips along their bodies all the way to their hind feet. The authors said a membrane extension, called a uropatagium, bridged the space between the animal's ankles, giving it a dive brake or flap useful for maneuvering in low-speed flight, but severely hampering the pterosaur's locomotion on the ground.

The authors of the study, Dr. David M. Unwin and Dr. Natasha N. Bakunina, paleontologists at the University of Bristol, England, said the fossil evidence suggested that pterosaurs were agile flyers, but as ungainly as grounded bats when crawling.

The scientists concluded that all pterosaurs, not only the small *Sordes pilosus*, probably had much more extensive wings than those depicted in traditional restorations of these animals.

The *Sordes pilosus* Dr. Unwin and Dr. Bakunina studied was excavated in the 1960s from a rich Jurassic period fossil bed near Karatau, Kazakhstan, by Soviet paleontologists. The stone in this deposit is very fine-grained, and the details of fossils embedded in it, even the outlines of fleshy membranes, have been superbly preserved.

An opposing interpretation of pterosaur

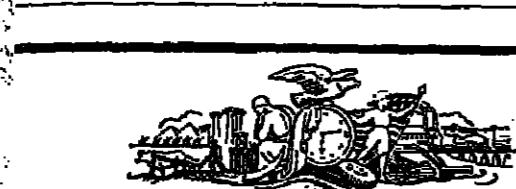
• Fly?

There has long been a tradition of the Indian bird's flight. Dr. Pashan believes it is best walking and flying birds, and that their health is affected by flying to the sky.

R. Pashan believes that the birds of prey are more than just those that fly. He says that the birds with eyes closed can see better than others. He also says that the birds of prey are a great source of entertainment and more. A less expensive answer to birds than other ways of getting rid of them is to use a dog house or the like. In relation to the birds, he says that with a dog house, the dog will be drawing people the most effectively. He adds, "Pashan said that his colleagues have been trying to make the dog house."

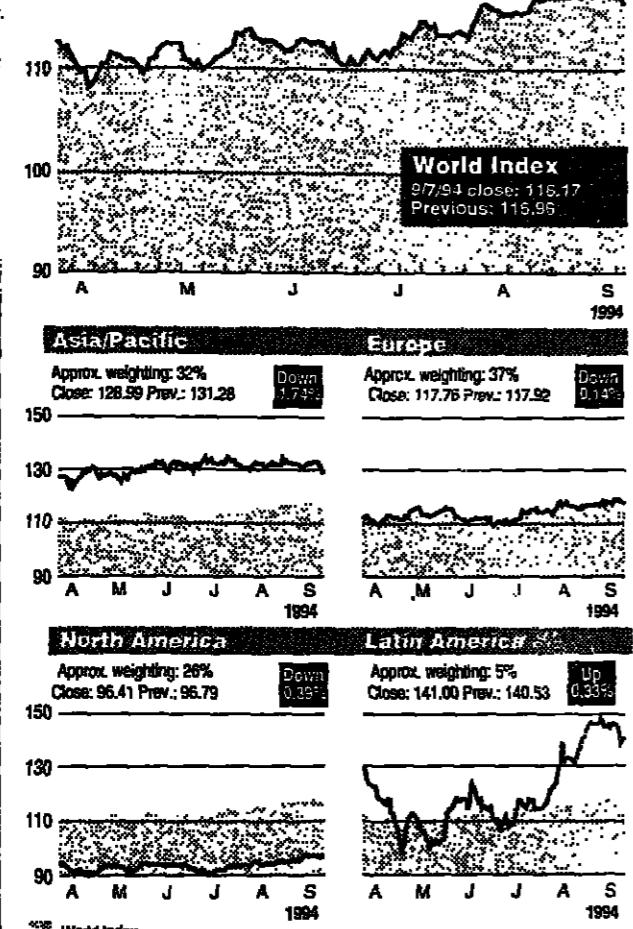
tment

implanted in the voice of the Dr. Hahn. He said that the report of the year was good, like other years. He adds, "We are negative about the future." Zylberman, the Atlanta manager, says that the market is still strong, but with the recent flattening of the market, he is testing out new products. The idea that we are in the business of the future is very important to him.

**THE TRIB INDEX: 116.17**

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Industrial Sectors

	Wed. close	Prev. close	% change		Wed. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	115.86	115.45	+0.44	Capital Goods	119.03	119.72	-0.58
Utilities	127.88	128.20	-0.25	Raw Materials	135.76	136.57	-0.05
Finance	114.49	116.17	-1.65	Consumer Goods	104.47	105.08	-0.58
Services	121.83	122.45	-0.51	Miscellaneous	137.57	137.92	-0.25

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER**Carrots, Sticks and Growing Pains**

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

EFOR two decades Lincoln Electric Co., the largest American maker of arc welders and welding supplies, has been studied by Harvard Business School students as a model for how to motivate workers.

Students and managers from other companies are intrigued because Lincoln has gone further than any other large manufacturer in matching compensation to each employee's productivity and to the profitability of the company. Since 1934 Lincoln has parceled out almost as much in bonuses as in salaries.

The bonus pool is divided among employees on the basis of ratings of each one's output, quality, dependability and degree of cooperativeness with other workers.

The system includes a no-layoff guarantee that the company has never violated. But it is also brutally demanding, forcing workers into constant competition with each other to produce more with fewer mistakes.

Lincoln offers few of the fringe benefits that many workers elsewhere take for granted: no pay for sick days or holidays, for example.

These days, though, problems at Lincoln are forcing Harvard to update its case study. Many stem from the mess the company made of a rapid buildup overseas in the late 1980s.

The most immediate concern is how the company can keep domestic production growing at past levels while workers in Euclid resent seeing their bonuses shrink.

The resentment was tempered in 1992 and 1993 when Lincoln paid sizable bo-

Lincoln's predicament is a warning about how easy it is to underestimate the challenges of other cultures.

nuses to American workers despite posting the first overall losses in its 99-year history. Now comes the harder part.

Donald F. Hastings, the chairman and chief executive, has made a video telling U.S. workers that bonuses might decline this year, even though the company expects record sales and profits.

Mr. Hastings said shareholders had already given up bonus dividends for two years.

He said the workers would have to carry a bigger share of the burden this year to let Lincoln reduce its debts from the expansion abroad and invest in new equipment. Otherwise, he warned, the company could be bankrupted by the next domestic downturn.

The news left many workers feeling "ripped off," Percy Robinson, a tool and die maker for the company, said.

Lincoln's predicament is a warning to American companies about how easy it is to underestimate the challenges of other cultures.

From 1986 to 1992, Lincoln expanded from five plants in four countries to 21 plants in 15 countries. "We did it too fast, paid too much; we didn't understand foreign markets and cultures, and then we got hit by recession," Mr. Hastings said of the strategy in his video presentation.

The extent of the problems was a sobering experience for the company. Mr. Hastings recruited outside board members to bring fresh perspectives to planning, including Edward E. Hood Jr., the recently retired vice chairman of General Electric Co.; and Paul E. Leger, the former chairman and chief executive of Westinghouse Electric Co.

Lincoln has also focused on building a more cooperative relationship with its distributors. It also loosened some rules, such as a ban on investing in new equipment that could not pay for itself within a year.

The cloud over all this is the debt piled up to finance overseas expansion. Initially, the debt load made the company more determined to cram the labor system that

was being made to defuse the trade.

Separately, high-level U.S. and Japanese officials kicked off a round of meetings in Washington on Wednesday amid speculation that progress was being made to defuse the trade.

Sales to European customers by the

company were up 10 percent in the first half of 1994.

See EXPANSION, Page 11

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**Cross Rates**

Country	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency
Germany	0.9194	Greek drach.	225.35	Swiss franc	0.617	U.S. dollar	0.6465	U.K. pound	1.2045	Canadian dollar	1.2045	U.S. dollar
Australia	1.3975	Hong Kong \$	7.772	N.Z. dollar	0.3742	U.S. dollar	2.0774	U.S. dollar	2.0774	Swiss franc	2.0774	U.S. dollar
Aust. schil.	10.865	Hung. forint	2.2972	Malaysian ringgit	0.8795	U.S. dollar	1.798	Malaysian ringgit	1.5615	U.S. dollar	1.5615	U.S. dollar
Brazil real	1.501	Irish £	2.2615	Italian lira	0.2822	U.S. dollar	4.925	U.S. dollar	4.925	Swiss franc	4.925	U.S. dollar
Canada	1.5201	Iraqi dinar	0.5436	Portuguese escudo	7.6444	U.S. dollar	0.9495	U.S. dollar	0.9495	Swiss franc	0.9495	U.S. dollar
Japan	154.95	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Polish zlote	0.1799	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar
New York (D)	127.88	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Potuguese escudo	0.0295	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar
Peru	1.173	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Potuguese escudo	0.0295	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar
Taiwan	1.107	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Potuguese escudo	0.0295	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar
Toronto	1.107	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Potuguese escudo	0.0295	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar
Zurich	1.125	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Potuguese escudo	0.0295	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar
1 ECU	1.029	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Potuguese escudo	0.0295	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar
1 SDR	1.0442	Malaysian ringgit	0.0295	Potuguese escudo	0.0295	U.S. dollar	1.129	U.S. dollar	1.129	Swiss franc	1.129	U.S. dollar

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: 1 U.S. dollar = 100 N.G.; not quoted; M.A.: not available.

*To buy one pound: D: To buy one dollar; **: Units of 100 N.G.; not quoted; M.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Forward Rates

Source: The Bank of Amsterdam; Indesco Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); I.M.F. (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

IBM Chief In Europe Decides To Leave

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — International Business Machines Corp. said Wednesday the head of its European operations had resigned after a year on the job, and a spokesman described the move as "a surprise to people outside and inside the company."

The American computer maker said Hans-Olaf Henkel, 54, would be succeeded as chief executive officer of IBM World Trade Europe/Middle East/Africa Corp. by Lucio Stanca, 52, general manager of IBM's Southern Europe, Middle East and Africa unit.

Long identified with a colonial past, the Great Eastern Hotel is now a prominent test case for the future India's economic reforms.

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MARKET DIARY

Rate Rise Fears Burden Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street was weighed down Wednesday by concern that accelerating inflation would prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates for the sixth time this year, putting pressure on corporate profits.

"Inflation could reheat as a significant factor once again,"

U.S. Stocks

said Eugene E. Peroni, market analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished down 12.45 points, at 3,886.25, while on the New York Stock Exchange, losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 11-to-10 ratio.

Weak Treasury bond prices weighed on stock-market sentiment. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 6/32, to 99 8/32, sending its yield to 7.56 percent from 7.54 percent.

Bond prices fell after the government said revised up its estimate of labor costs in the second quarter and lowered its measure of productivity. The fall in productivity suggests higher fabrication costs.

Rising commodity prices also

flashed an inflation warning to the bond market. Inflation erodes the value of fixed-income securities.

Hanson PLC's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the NYSE, slipping 1/4 to 19 1/2 in dividend-reduced trading.

American Barrick Resource rose 1/4 to 23 cents after the company said it won control of Lac Minerals, gaining more than 80 percent of its common shares.

Semiconductor stocks were strong, led by Nextra, which rose 1 to 24 cents after being rated a buy at Lehman Brothers.

America Online rose 3/4 to 81 after the provider of computer on-line services reorganized into four operating companies.

Lotus Development added 2/4 to 44 1/2 after the software maker introduced a bundled version of its 1-2-3 Release 5 spreadsheet software for Windows and Approach 3.0 database program.

Philip Morris slipped 1/4 to 60 1/4. The company was sued Wednesday by the state of Florida, which accused it of inflating its stock price temporarily by failing to disclose that nicotine is addictive. (Bloomberg, AP)

RATES: Bundesbank Clarifies

Continued from Page 9
the opposite direction." Mr. Krupp was quoted as saying.

The Bundesbank last cut its discount and Lombard rates, its cheapest and most expensive forms of bank financing, respectively, on May 13. The discount rate stands at 4.5 percent and the Lombard rate at 6 percent. The

Foreign Exchange

central bank's market-sensitive securities repurchase rate has been fixed between the discount and Lombard at 4.85 percent for almost seven weeks.

In his comments on Sunday, Mr. Tietmeyer differentiated between trends in short-term and long-term rates. While short-term rates are steady and have potential to fall, long-term rates appear bound to rise, he said.

"This rise is clearly tied to international developments, which we cannot entirely escape," he told the regional German daily Neue Westfälische. He said he hoped that long-term rates had "more or less reached their peak."

German Talk Lifts Dollar

The regional Bundesbank official's comments suggesting rate cuts were not out of the question shored up the dollar on Wednes-

day. Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

"Krupp's comments gave the dollar a pop," said Matt Porte, trader at Chase Manhattan Bank. "He caught the market off guard because many people think European rates are bot-

toming."

The dollar finished in New York at 1.5505 DM, up from 1.5338 DM yesterday. The dollar also rose to 99.45 yen from 98.65 yen to 5.3140 French francs from 5.2860 francs and to 1.2980 Swiss francs from 1.2945. The pound weakened to \$1.5525.

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GATT: Quadrilateral Group Prepares to Meet on Remaining Uruguay Round Trade Issues

Continued from Page 9
dispute over the U.S.-Japanese trade talks.

In July, the United States threatened trade sanctions against Japan unless Tokyo agreed to end discrimination in government purchases of telecommunications and medical equipment. Mr. Kantor set a deadline of Sept. 30 for Japan to satisfy U.S. demands.

One sign that Washington and Tokyo are keen to avoid a trade showdown was the flurry

Mr. Kantor will also meet

looking ahead to this weekend, Mr. Hashimoto and Roy

no objection to "informal discussions at the Quad." But he warned that the G-7 and Quad meetings should not be used to "upstage" post-Uruguay Round talks at the new World Trade Organization, the successor to GATT, which is to be launched in January.

Mr. Kantor said Wednesday, however, that it would be wrong to expect an immediate breakthrough in the framework talks.

Mr. Brown, who was discussing ways to open Japan's auto market, proclaimed himself optimistic ahead of the talks.

Mr. Kantor will also meet

of meetings in Washington with the Japanese foreign minister, Yohei Kono, who will join the Quad meetings. The presence of Mr. Kono was deemed in Tokyo to be a positive sign, as was his expected return to Washington for a meeting with Mr. Clinton this month.

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Mr. Kantor will also meet

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Workers' Productivity Declines

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — American workers' productivity declined a revised 2.5 percent in the second quarter as production costs increased, the Labor Department said Wednesday. The decline was the largest in five years.

The second quarter's decline in productivity was initially estimated as 1.2 percent, after a 2.9 percent increase in the first quarter. Unit labor costs for nonfarm businesses rose 3.4 percent during the quarter, compared with 2 percent in the first estimate.

The report "is a little more nerve-wracking" for Wall Street, because the rise in labor and production costs suggest inflation could accelerate, Astrid Adolfsen of MCM MoneyWatch said.

Daimler Buys More of Detroit Diesel

DETROIT (Bloomberg) — A subsidiary of Daimler-Benz AG has exercised its option to purchase 2.4 million newly issued shares of Detroit Diesel Corp. for \$38.6 million, boosting its stake in the company to 20 percent.

Detroit Diesel is developing an engine for heavy-duty trucks. Now in testing, the engine is scheduled for production next year at Detroit Diesel's plant in Redford Township, Michigan.

Ronald Haft Increases Stake in Dart

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Ronald Haft raised his stake in Dart Group Corp. to 79 percent of its Class B shares in a move to wrest control of the retailing concern from his father, according to documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Haft family members have been feuding for months. "I have difficulty reconciling my father's behavior with the legal standards that I understand to apply to companies that accept the public's money as investors," Ronald Mr. Haft said in a letter to Dart's outside directors. He was referring to an \$18 million loan his father obtained to obtain from Dart. The SEC documents were filed Tuesday.

Compaq Predicts Slimmer Margins

HOUSTON (Bloomberg) — Compaq Computer Corp. probably will have slimmer gross margins through the remainder of the year, and its closely watched inventory level could grow, the company's treasurer said Wednesday.

Compaq's gross margin of 27 percent in the second quarter is probably unsustainable if the company wants to continue building market share, said David J. Schepel, Compaq's goal is to maintain a gross margin of 23 percent to 25 percent of sales.

Campbell Soup Reports Higher Net

CAMDEN, New Jersey (Reuters) — Campbell Soup Co. said Wednesday that growth in its U.S. businesses helped its fourth-quarter net income increase 16 percent.

The company earned \$142 million in the quarter, up from \$122 million in the same period last year. Sales were flat at \$1.47 billion. For the year, net income before charges rose 13 percent to \$630 million, while sales increased 2 percent to \$6.69 billion. Campbell Soup shares were up \$1 to \$39.625.

For the Record

Home Shopping Network Inc. has bought Internet Shopping Network, which offers users of the Internet computer network the opportunity to shop on-line for approximately 20,000 computer-related products from nearly 1,000 companies. (Reuters)

American Home Products Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to invest as much as \$44 million in Ligand Pharmaceuticals Inc. to develop drugs involving female hormones. (Bloomberg)

IMF Says Recession Is Over

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said Wednesday it was more optimistic about the world economy than it had been six months ago, and announced that industrialized countries had emerged from a global recession.

In Japan, signs of recovery are also beginning to appear, it said.

Developing countries will continue to outstrip the industrialized nations, posting roughly 6 percent growth.

Ready to Go

ASIAN: Investors

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U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press

Sept. 7

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Stocks

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 3 p.m.
Most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

	Div	Yld	PE	1993	High	Low	Last	Chg
A								
12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993	High	Low	Last	Chg
1204 5 AAOON	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1205 1 ABC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1206 120ACCO	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1207 120ADCO	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1208 120ADTO	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1209 120AEC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1210 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1211 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1212 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1213 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1214 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1215 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1216 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1217 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1218 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1223 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1224 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1225 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1226 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1227 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1228 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1229 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1230 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1231 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1232 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1233 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1234 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1236 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1239 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1245 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1246 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1265 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1267 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1268 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1269 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1270 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1271 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1275 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1276 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1277 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1282 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1287 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1288 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1289 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1290 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1291 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1292 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1293 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1294 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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1296 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1297 120AECM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1298 120AECM	10	10						

Toyota to Sell GM Cars via Top Dealer Network

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said Wednesday said it had chosen the largest of its five domestic dealer networks to sell cars made by General Motors Corp. for the Japanese market.

The move is likely to give an extra boost to U.S. automakers' efforts to expand sales in Japan. It also comes just as Japanese-U.S. talks on autos and other trade issues are gathering speed ahead of a U.S.-imposed deadline of Sept. 30 for an agreement.

A Toyota executive said Wednesday that the cars would go on sale in January or February.

Toyota agreed last year to buy 20,000 Chevrolet Cavaliers

annually, starting in 1996, for resale in Japan under its own brand name. The right-hand-drive cars are being made by GM specifically for the Japanese market.

Their introduction would make the Cavalier the first model made by one of the Big Three American automakers to be sold in Japan by Toyota, the largest Japanese automaker.

Toyota calls its five domestic dealer networks by the names of Toyota, Toyopet, Corolla, Auto and Vista. The Toyota channel that the company has chosen for the Chevrolet cars is the largest, with more than 1,000 sales outlets and a sales force of 35,000.

U.S. automakers have long complained that unofficial arrangements between manufacturers and dealers have kept foreign cars out of Japanese dealerships. Those arrangements have been eroding in recent years, however, allowing foreign carmakers some access to Japanese dealers.

■ **Opel Is Picked for Asia**

General Motors expects the Asia-Pacific region to be its fast-growing market and plans to base its sales and production strategy there on its Opel range of vehicles, Bloomberg Business News reported from Bangkok.

Japan Telecom shares fell 50,000 yen, to 4,65 million yen, Tuesday, their first day of trading. On Wednesday they fell 220,000 yen, to 4,43 million yen.

The current price for Japan Telecom is 19 percent below the weighted average of 5.44 million yen garnered at the public auction of the shares in mid-August. (AP, Reuters)

End of a Street Fighter?

Video Game Takes a Beating in Market

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Street Fighter took a beating

— but on the stock market.

That could indicate a trend. Maybe one of

the most successful video game fads has run

its course.

Capcom Co., based in Osaka, Japan,

spawned a new genre of entertainment and

rose to more than \$800 million in sales on the

strength of the Street Fighter II series of

games for arcades and home video.

But sales of the latest version of the game,

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

introduced in June, are short of expectations, a result of a slowing of the video-game business and the growth of rival games, particularly Acclaim Entertainment's more violent Mortal Kombat (in which the victor can rip out the heart or tear off the head of the vanquished.)

Capcom executives said the company's

American subsidiary has fallen into unprofitability, caught with 1.65 million unsold games of various titles as of the end of March. On

Friday, the company slashed its estimates by

sales and earnings for the current fiscal year.

The company's stock, which was selling for about 9,000 yen (\$90) at the beginning of the year, plunged to around 4,500 yen by April.

Capcom, traded on the second section of the

Osaka Stock Exchange, has lost more than a

quarter of its value since Aug. 1, and now

trades at about 2,560 yen.

"Capcom needs something new," said Mitsuaki Morita, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo. "The Street Fighter II boom was too huge for the company."

It will be difficult to come up with another blockbuster like Street Fighter II, which accounted for 57 percent of revenue in the last financial year.

Nobuhiko Toyoshima of Smith New Court

Securities, however, said the recent fall of the stock provided a buying opportunity.

The video-game industry is entering a period of extensive change with the introduction of more powerful machines and the entry of new suppliers. That could provide opportunities for software companies like Capcom.

Capcom was founded as an arcade game company in 1979 by its president, Kenzo

Tsujimoto, who had been in the arcade-machine-rental business. With its young software developers dressed in jeans, it has been considered a rare example in Japan of a Silicon Valley-style creative company.

In Street Fighter II, a player controls a video character who fights against another character controlled by a second player or by the machine.

There had been fighting games before Street Fighter II, including the first Street Fighter. But Street Fighter II, introduced in arcades in 1991 and for the Super Nintendo home game machine in 1992, ignited a boom because it offered a certain sophistication in movement and allowed players to choose from among a dozen video characters, each with a distinct personality and fighting style.

Capcom sold 6.5 million copies in its 1993

financial year and an additional 5.4 million

for Nintendo Co. and Sega Enterprises Ltd.

machines combined in the period, which ended in March. Sales in the last financial year rose to 86.9 billion yen, more than double the level two years earlier. But net income fell by

nearly half, to 3.5 billion yen.

The company had been projecting gains, but now expects sales to fall to 63.3 billion yen. One reason is that sales of the new Super Street Fighter II, introduced in June, are running behind.

One of Capcom's problems is that video games are slowing. The current generation of 16-bit machines is aging and consumers are awaiting 32-bit and 64-bit machines to be introduced by Nintendo and Sega as well as Sony Corp., a newcomer to the field. These machines, plus perhaps a new model by 3DO Co., will reach the market between this fall and next fall and should spur software sales.

Capcom has the resources to develop programs for all the game machines. Moreover, the software business could become even more profitable with the next generation.

Software will mainly be sold on compact disks, which are inexpensive to make. With several game machines on the market, software companies will be able to pay lower royalties to hardware manufacturers than they did when Nintendo had a virtual monopoly. The balance of power is going to shift from hardware manufacturers to software manufacturers," said Joseph Oshie of Baring Securities.

Japan Telecom Burdens Market

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Stocks closed at their lowest level in four months Wednesday as disappointment over the debut of a closely watched Japan Telecom Co. spread to other shares.

The Nikkei average fell 370.18 points, or 1.8 percent, to 20,023.80.

Japan Telecom shares fell 50,000 yen, to 4,65 million yen, Tuesday, their first day of trading.

The current price for Japan Telecom is 19 percent below the weighted average of 5.44 million yen garnered at the public auction of the shares in mid-August. (AP, Reuters)

Filipinos Cheer Petron's Bullish Debut on Exchange

Reuters

MANILA — Half a million Filipinos, many of them entering the stock market for the first time, more than doubled their investment instantly on Wednesday when Petron Corp. shares made their debut.

Stock in the country's largest oil refiner and distributor opened and closed at 21.25 pesos (\$1), although they hit an intra-day high of 22.75 pesos. The public offer price was 9 pesos. Brokers suggested the stock could appreciate from the current level.

The government distributed a billion shares, or 10 percent of Petron's capital

stock, to the public as part of the company's sale into private hands.

It was the nation's biggest public offering and the 9 peso price was designed to encourage as many people as possible to participate.

"Through this issue, we have kindled

the interest of a multitude of Filipinos in the stock market as it has never been kindled before," the Philippine Stock Exchange president, Eduardo de los Angeles, said.

The exchange's composite index, which does not include Petron, fell 46 points, to 3,040.32, reflecting a sharp

drop in Philippine Long Distance Telephone and other blue chips.

Petron opened strong because retailers are holding onto their shares," said Gregorio Kilay, president of Baring Securities Philippines. "This means the man on the street is learning to be an investor."

Petron is owned 40 percent each by Saudi Aramco Oil and the state's Philippine National Oil. The remaining 20 percent is now publicly held.

Real Economic Growth

The gross national product of the Philippines will grow by 7 percent to 7.5

China's Li Calls Prices Top Worry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China must control skyrocketing prices, or runaway inflation could jeopardize its market reforms. Prime Minister Li Peng said in a speech published Wednesday.

"Many years of experience have shown us that controlling inflation and maintaining price stability is a vital link to the success of implementing reform measures," Mr. Li said.

His comments were printed on the front pages of all major newspapers, a sign of the importance the government places on controlling inflation.

Mr. Li's speech, delivered Tuesday to economic and provincial officials, was the second official warning this week about inflation, which the prime minister called China's most pressing domestic problem.

On Monday, China Information, an official newspaper, said that if food-price inflation did not slow considerably, "it will be hard for people to live."

Public anger over price increases and corruption has aroused concern that the government might decide to curtail its market reforms, which have brought unprecedented prosperity to many Chinese but also created wide disparities in wealth and income.

Figures released in July showed that consumer prices had risen 24 percent from a year earlier.

In 1989, inflation of more than 30 percent helped fuel the Tiananmen Square pro-democracy demonstrations that drew as many as 1 million people into the streets of Beijing and set off similar protests in about 80 other cities. (AP, AFP)

Silence Golden In China Press

Reuters

BEIJING — Chinese journalists who heard that China produced 90 metric tons of gold in 1993 — a commercial secret — were ordered not to report it.

Song Ruixiang, minister of mineral resources, revealed the figure at a news conference on Monday.

Reporters were told not to mention it in the semi-official China News Service reported the number.

Air New Zealand Disappoints

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — Air New Zealand Ltd. said Wednesday that rising tourism and an increase in international air traffic helped it post a 37 percent increase in net profit for the first half of 1994, but the results fell a little short of expectations.

The company said profit rose to 190.6 million New Zealand dollars (\$115 million), or 43.3 New Zealand cents a share, from 140 million dollars, or 32.7 cents a share, a year earlier. Many analysts were expecting earnings of 200 million dollars, and some had recently raised their forecasts above that level.

James McCrea, chief executive, said that while the carrier would remain profitable, it would be "irresponsible" to expect profit to rise as much in the current year as in the one just ended.

The net result included a tax payment of 7.5 million dollars that came as a surprise to analysts. The company had no tax liability a year earlier.

Bruce McKay, an analyst at Cavill White Securities, said the airline would probably pay tax at a rate of between 8 percent and 12 percent in the year ending June 30, 1995.

"It's a bit of a guessing game," he said. "It's all tied up with the timing and delivery of new aircraft and also with the method of financing."

Thailand Increases Bank Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — The Bank of Thailand raised its bank rate by half a percentage point Wednesday, to 9.5 percent, to stem inflationary pressures by sending a signal to commercial banks.

Suton Kittisuwat, of the Bank of Thailand's banking department, said "It is a signal to commercial banks to exercise caution in lending, given the continuing strong growth of the economy and the accompanying inflationary pressures."

The Bank of Thailand has revised its inflation estimate for calendar 1994 to 4.8 percent from 4.2 percent, versus an actual 3.3 percent in 1993.

"It's actually good news because it sends a signal that the central bank won't object if lending rates go up," said Kersara Manchusree of Standard Chartered Securities. "The central bank wants to control inflation, and higher rates will help curb demand."

In practice, commercial banks only apply to borrow funds from the central bank after exhausting the possibilities of the short-term money and bond markets.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Herald Tribune
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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Fidelity World Fund, a société d'investissement à capital variable Kansallis House - Place de l'Etoile L-1021 Luxembourg

will be held at the registered office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on September 27, 1994, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1994.
4. Discharge of the Board of Directors and the Auditor.
5. Election of six (6) Directors, specifically the re-election of Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3rd, Barry R. J. Bateman, Charles T. M. Collis, Charles T. M. Collis, Sir Charles A. Fraser, Jean Hamilus and H.F. van den Hoven, being all of the present Directors.
6. Election of the Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg.
7. Declaration of a cash dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1994, and authorisation of the Board of Directors to declare further dividends in respect of fiscal year 1994 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of items 1 through 8 of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with a minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present.

Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: August 29, 1994
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Fidelity Investments™

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

(Continued)									
12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	100s	Sig	High	Low	Latest	Change



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SPORTS

Macedonia Ties Mighty Danes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

Macedonia, playing its first match in a major international soccer competition, stunned defending champion Denmark with an early goal Wednesday and held on for a 1-0 draw in qualifying for the 1996 European Championship.

Only a desperation goal from Borussia Dortmund striker Flemming Povlsen with three minutes to play kept the team from the former Yugoslav republic from pulling one of the biggest upsets in Euro qualifying history.

"We never managed to get enough chances to score," said the Danish coach, Richard Moller Nielsen. "They were fast, sure and very aggressive. And I want to compliment them."

Denmark, which has a history of struggling against weaker teams, opened the defense of its title with lackluster play and errant passes — even after Macedonia was reduced to 10 men when Inter Milan striker Danko Pancev was sent off with a red card for elbowing in the 46th minute.

"We played well, even though we are an inexperienced team," Macedonian coach Anton Doncerki said. "I wonder what would have happened if Pancev wasn't sent off."

Defender Mitko Stojković, who plays for Red Star Belgrade, put the home team ahead in the fourth minute and Bosko

Djurovski nearly made it 2-0 in the eighth.

In other matches played Wednesday:

Group 1

France 0, Slovakia 0: A floodlight failure during the first half in Bratislava blacked out the game for 20 minutes, and the lights partially failed in the second, but the teams completed the match, playing to a goalless draw.

Romania 3, Azerbaijan 0: In Bucharest, Miodrag Belodedici scored in the 43rd minute, Dan Petrescu in the 58th and Florin Radučioiu in the 87th against newcomer Azerbaijan.

Group 2

Belgium 2, Armenia 0: Belgium started its qualifying campaign well at home with a early goal from striker Luis Oliveira.

But after the initial burst the Belgians lost their way in the face of gritty resistance from Armenia, which was making its debut in major international competition.

Marc Degryse scored the second goal in the 73rd minute.

Spain 2, Cyprus 1: In Limassol, Francisco Higuera got Spain off to a good start with goals in the 18th and 26th minutes before Andros Sotiriou got the home team on the board in the 37th minute.

Group 3

Hungary 2, Turkey 2: Jozef Kiprich scored in the 5th minute and Gabor Halmi in the 45th for Hungary, playing in



Anton Polster, right, battling defender Patrick Hefti, scored three times during Austria's 4-0 victory in Liechtenstein.

English Avenge Defeat by U.S.

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

WEMBLEY, England — Much has changed since the United States last met and beat England. The Americans made their names in the World Cup, reaching the Final 16, while the English sat home watching. It has to be said, however, that the interim 15 months has most helped — England.

The mother country of soccer beat back its aging colonists by 2-0 Wednesday night. It took Alan Shearer all of 40 minutes to reverse score of the 2-0 victory in that 1993 Boston friendly match.

Having lived up to the demands placed on them as host of the World Cup, the Americans were rewarded with an invitation to play here for the first time, in the cradle of the game.

It was their first international match as well since the July 4 stalling of Brazil at San Francisco, but within a half-hour the celebrating had been overtaken by the panic of having to make payments in this utterly new and glamorous neighborhood.

As fate would have it, Shearer's victim was the red-gloated American who cashed in from last summer. How Alex Lalas reacts to his hard introduction to the real world will tell a lot about the immediate future for soccer in his country.

In becoming the first from the United States to reach the

Italian Serie A, he suffered a 5-0 defeat with Padua against Sampdoria (and David Platt, the English captain); by half-time, the happy star of last summer was facing a roasting from the British press — when really, everything that has been come of both teams is a function of that upset 15 months ago. The England of 1993 never could have focused so much trouble on Lalas.

For England to reform as the attacking, inventive team orchestrated Wednesday by Terry Venables — now undefeated and unscorched on four games as manager — it seems that the failure to qualify and the American loss had to happen first.

With a new appreciation for the experience that separates these two nations, the English built patiently, assuredly, with the opening minutes belonging to John Barnes.

His personal boozing had been a sad anthem of manager Graham Taylor's tenure; now 30 and in a new position just behind the front line, he won cheers with signature invocations like his chip over the top teasingly just beyond Platt.

Whereas the English used to fret over every wasted chance, they learn from it now: Shearer just wide from inside the box, his striking partner, Teddy Sheringham, whacking a shot off of goalkeeping Brad Friedel, and the on-charging Platt picking Thomas Dooley's pocket to set up Sheringham's shot deflected just wide.

With the English drum beating louder and faster with each run, the Americans were missing their midfielder John Harkes, out with a torn calf.

Not only do they know these opponents from the English League, but his absolute refusal to lapse into a defensive mindset could have helped the Americans counterattack. As it was, they were almost as passive here as in their previous loss to Brazil, and it's no coincidence that Harkes missed that game, too.

Ominously, then, Shearer nudged wide to Sheringham for a shot saved by Friedel, who, by the way, appeared to disprove the English players' union, which has deep-sixed his working papers with Newcastle for fear that he isn't up to a high enough standard.

Moments later, in the 33rd minute, Shearer returned down the right side into the box, where Lalas backed off just a step. Shearer attacked the space and jammed his fourth international goal inside the near post, through a slot hardly bigger than the ball itself.

Seven minutes later, he came back for a cross from Graeme Le Saux. Lalas backed off, unable to anticipate Shearer's diving header and England's best played it 90 degrees inside the near post, with no hope for Friedel. As far as England was concerned, back to normal.

FIA Clears Benetton, But Not Schumacher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

PARIS — Benetton, the leading Formula One motor racing team, escaped punishment Wednesday for tampering with refueling equipment but did not get the disqualification of driver Michael Schumacher overturned.

The International Automobile Federation ruled that Benetton had made an "honest mistake" in removing a filter from its pit crew's refueling device at July's German Grand Prix, where a flash fire engulfed the car of Jos Verstappen.

"We had no evidence to suggest they had deliberately done something to earn an advantage," said FIA's president, Max Mosley.

Benetton said the refueling pump manufacturer, Intertechnique, had given instructions to another team on how to remove the filter and it was considered part of the process.

But FIA's world council rejected Benetton's appeal concerning the disqualification of Schumacher's car at the Belgian Grand Prix last month.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



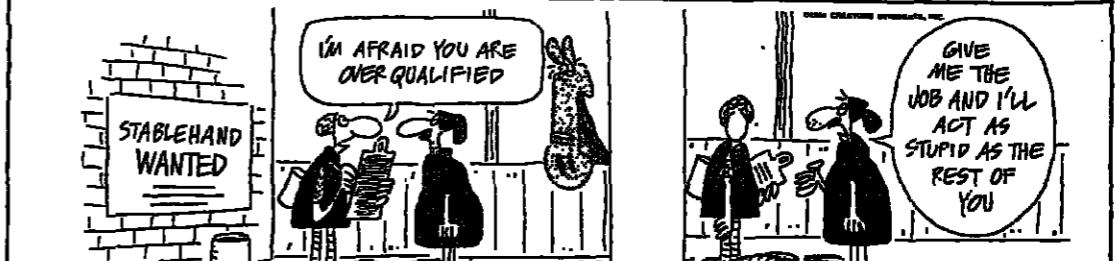
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SPORTS

Avenge, China Gets Record by U.S. And 4 More Gold

The Associated Press

ROME — China's women set another world record and collected three more gold medals Wednesday at the World Swimming Championships to take their tally to six titles in the pool.

The quartet of Le Jingyi, Shan Ying, Le Ying and Lu Bin swam a 400-meter freestyle relay in 3 minutes, 37.91 seconds to slice 1.55 off the 2-year-old mark set by the United States at the Barcelona Olympics.

China's He Chihong won the 100 backstroke and Yang Ai-hua easily won the 400 freestyle.

Tan Shuping won China's fourth diving gold of the championships, producing two spectacular efforts to leave the field well behind in the women's 3-meter springboard.

Russia won two golds, with Alex Popov scoring an almost leisurely victory in the 100-meter freestyle and Vladimir Selkov triumphing in a championship record time in the 200 backstroke.

But Popov apart, the other world record holders in action flopped.

Jan Evans, one of the greatest long-distance freestylers of all time, placed fifth in the 400 final and Kristina Egerszegi, Hungary's triple Olympic gold medalist in Barcelona, also placed fifth in the men's backstroke.

At least Spain's Martin Lopez-Zubero collected a silver in his event behind Selkov.

Popov cruised to victory after making the turn second in Hall in 23.48. Popov clocked 49.12, still better than anyone else this year but well outside the 48.21 he swam in breaking Matt Biondi's world mark at Monte Carlo in June.

Evans, Olympics titlist in 1988 and silver medalist four years later, came into her race as the defending titlist and world record holder.

One of the slowest qualifiers for the final, Yang led almost from the first stroke from lane

A world record did come in the final race of the night, however.

Le Jingyi and Franz Van Almsick, newly crowned world record holders at 100 and 200 meters, faced off in the first leg but failed to beat Le's mark of 54.01, set on Monday.

Shan Ying swam 54.38 and Le Ying clocked 55.09 as the Chinese increased their lead to almost three seconds over the Americans by the time Lu Bin, double silver medalist in the 100 and 200 finals, took over.

Lu swam 54.13 to enable to Chinese to take such a huge amount off the previous mark.

The American team of Angel Martinez, Amy Van Dyken, Nicole Haislett and Olympic champion Jenny Thompson finished second but a long way back in 3:41.50.

Germany's team, Van Almsick, Katrin Meissner, Kertin Kielgass and Daniela Hunger, was third in 3:42.94.

Tan added the gold to the silver she took in the 1-meter springboard competition won by countrywoman Chen Lixia.

The Chinese have been nothing but dominant in the diving and their haul after five events now totals eight medals — four gold, three silver and one bronze.

Zimbabwe's Evan Stewart, in the men's 1-meter springboard, is the only other gold-winner with the men's 10-meter highboard still to come Thursday.

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ART BUCHWALD

The Casino Bonanza

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — Many moons ago, long before Bill and Hillary discovered Martha's Vineyard, and when you could still find a parking place in Edgartown, there lived a tribe of Indians at Gay Head called the Wampanoag. They were happy because they never had to worry about a ferry reservation or their USA Express to Boston being canceled.

Then the white man came and started taking all the land. What they didn't take, they bought because, as they explained to the Indians, Buchwald they needed second homes in the summer time to rest after dumping them into Boston Harbor.

The Indian land on the island and Cape Cod shrank and shrank until there was hardly enough left for a lobster clambake. The Wampanoag had no choice but to drive tourist buses and sell postcards showing the cliffs at Gay Head.

Hundreds of Indian summers went by, and all the time the tribe prayed that their land would be returned to them. When their prayers weren't answered, they hired high-priced Washington lawyers to sue the United States for the return of

**Chung, Opéra Settle Dispute**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Paris Opéra and its music director, Myung-Whun Chung, ended a bitter monthlong dispute Wednesday with an agreement that will allow Chung to conduct the season's opener. The conductor would then leave with compensatory damages stipulated by his contract.

The opera house thus agreed to drop its appeal of a judge's ruling in favor of Chung. The compromise was worked out

with judges of the appeals court.

Chung was fired Aug. 12 for refusing to renegotiate his contract, which runs to 2000. On Aug. 29, a judge ordered the opera to reinstate Chung so he could rehearse the Sept. 19 premiere of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" at the Opéra Bastille. A day later, Chung was blocked from entering the house. The court then fined the opera 50,000 francs (about \$9,400) a day for each day Chung was refused rehearsal time.

WEATHER**Europe**

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

North America

A storm from the Atlantic Ocean will push rain and wind across the British Isles and France today and on to Sunday. Getting to the mainland by Sunday, October 10, Glasgow to Calais will have warmer than normal, but Tropical Storm Kenna may bring the southeastern coast of Europe some rain. Thunderstorms will strike the mountain Rockies and northern Plains, northward to Kiev.

Middle East

High pressure will dominate the region, with scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Oceania

Scattered showers in Australia and New Zealand.

Legend: 0=sunny, +=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, -=showers, t=thunderstorms, m=wind, s=few snow flurries, n=none

Asia

Heavy rains and gusty winds from a tropical storm may reach the northern Philippines and Taiwan by Saturday. By Sunday, October 10, Manila to Shanghai will have warmer than normal, but Tropical Storm Kenna may bring the southeastern coast of Asia some rain. Thunderstorms will strike the mountain Rockies and northern Plains, northward to Kiev.

Latin America

High pressure will dominate the region, with scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Africa

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

North America

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Middle East

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Oceania

Scattered showers in Australia and New Zealand.

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Asia/Pacific

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Saturday

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Sunday

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Europe and Middle East

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Asia

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Africa

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

North America

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Middle East

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Oceania

Scattered showers in Australia and New Zealand.

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Asia/Pacific

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Sunday

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Europe and Middle East

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Asia

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Africa

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

North America

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Middle East

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Oceania

Scattered showers in Australia and New Zealand.

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Asia/Pacific

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

Sunday

Scattered showers in the Levant and southern Iran.

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O.J. Simpson: The New National Pastime

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "It seems that O.J.'s defense team is in fact exploring the possibility of blaming the murders on Nicole's drug use, claiming she and Ron Goldman were killed by Colombian drug dealers."

"The Double Life of O.J. Simpson," says Newsweek, describing a man "who cruised bars and indulged in drugs and random sex. His wife believed he was a cocaine addict; his friends . . . thought his real addiction was white women."

"O.J.'s Women: Nobody Could Escape the Sex-Crazy Star," says the National Enquirer, quoting "leggy model Cheryl Lynn" as saying "O.J. attempted to make her his 'sex slave' by bribing her with a car and piles of cash."

The images race by on the screen, the headlines shout from the newsstand, the conspiracy theories fill the talk-radio airwaves. With baseball on strike, O.J. has become the new national pastime, only with better ratings. And with Simpson's murder trial scheduled to begin this month, the most intensely covered criminal case in modern history is about to become an even bigger story.

"We've reached the saturation point," said Gretta Van Susteren, who, like legions of other lawyers, analyzes the case on television. "I've heard so much I can't remember what I've heard. I can't remember what's true and what's a rumor."

Indeed, it now seems that no charge against Simpson, now matter how outlandish, is off-limits. Many attorneys say potential jurors have been influenced by this journalistic barrage, and it is clear that public perceptions of the former football star have been permanently altered, regardless of the trial's outcome.

As hundreds of journalists from around the world head to Los Angeles for a trial that may last until Christmas, the entire media landscape is about to be transformed.

While the networks will probably rely on hourly updates and live cut-ins, they are wary of ceding a substantial trial audience to the CNN and Court TV cable networks. NBC is considering providing a live daily feed from the trial that local affiliates can carry at their discretion. But some network executives worry that a West



Cut to the chase: The great O.J. media frenzy.

Coast trial could play havoc with East Coast news schedules.

"A real trial is about as interesting as watching paint dry," said Rick Kaplan, executive producer of ABC's "World News Tonight." "I don't think you can allow O.J. coverage to bump out health care and all the rest. If you start preempting the news, the only thing that happened in the world is O.J."

Ed Turner, CNN's executive vice president, says his network will carry every minute of the trial.

"We've found over the years that even though there are slow times, there is a certain fascination with watching a real drama unfold," he said. As for suggestions that CNN is exploiting the Simpson case for ratings, Turner said: "We have paid our dues with plenty of Nigerian and Somalia and Bosnia over the years."

Court TV's ratings increased five-fold during the preliminary hearing, and CNN's numbers tripled, which is why "Larry King Live" has aired more than 20 Simpson shows. USA Today, which has run more than 300 stories on the case, has seen its circulation jump by as much as 150,000 when Simpson is on the front page.

to the psychological impact on Nicole Simpson's dog, no tangential stone has been left unturned.

"You have a Larry King show about the O.J. judge, the O.J. this, the O.J. that," said Steven Bull, president of Court TV. "All that stuff will get to be too much, and people may get sick of it. Can someone explain what 'Entertainment Tonight' is doing with O.J.? The sole purpose of the show is so when you go to a commercial you can have a 'bumper' showing the car chase."

The supermarket tabloids, not surprisingly, have engaged in a fair amount of hype. The Enquirer's "Secret Videotape Reveals O.J. KNIFE ATTACK" turned out to be from the Simpson TV pilot "Frogmen." The Globe's "O.J. Talks for First Time!" was a report on what he supposedly told "prison pal Lyle Menendez." The Enquirer, which has 20 reporters on the story, reported the week after the murders that Simpson regularly stalked Nicole, that Nicole told Simpson she would never reconcile with him and that she went out for ice cream on the fatal evening — all details that have since surfaced in the mainstream press.

"We've been out in front of the coverage the whole way," said David Perel, an Enquirer reporter. "Any detail that gives you more insight into what his life was like is relevant and important. It's one of the greatest celebrity stories we've ever seen."

Moreover, it was Newsweek that reported that Simpson allegedly attended orgies and that Simpson's father was a homosexual. "On this story, we're all tabloid," said the Scripps-Howard columnist Martin Schram.

The Enquirer, in a piece on "Marcia Clark's Tragic Secret Life," reported that the prosecutor's first husband was a professional backgammon player who was shot in the head by his best friend (accidentally, it turns out) after the couple's Tijuana, Mexico, divorce.

Ruth Seymour, general manager of KCRW public radio in Los Angeles, said she's had to defend her decision to intensively cover the Simpson saga.

"You have listeners who hate this story," she said. "I've had people calling up screaming. There are also journalists who hate this story because of its sensationalism." But, she said, "it's about race and sex and class and the LAPD and Hollywood — it's got everything."

PEOPLE

Charles Is Not Amused By Beefcake in Bild

Prince Charles is said to be furious over a photograph of him nearly nude that was printed Wednesday in the German mass-circulation newspaper Bild, and royal aides are considering what steps to take. The picture of Charles, on vacation at a French chateau, with just a robe draped over his shoulder, left the imagination. You can compare it with the David of Michelangelo," Paul Martin, deputy editor of Bild told BBC radio in justifying his decision to publish the photograph on the front page. And the Daily Mirror reports that the photo will also be printed in the French magazine Paris Match on Thursday.

An appeals court in North Carolina has upheld a \$487,000 judgment against the Belgian-born actor Jean Claude Van Damme, who was found negligent in an injury that left another actor partially blind. Jackson Pinckney, a soldier hired to play a villain in the film "Cyborg," was stabbed in his left eye with a rubber knife during the filming.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington has named five artists who will receive its 1994 honors for lifetime contributions to American culture: the actor Kirk Douglas, the singer Aretha Franklin, the composer Morton Gould, producer and director Harold Prince and the folk singer and songwriter Pete Seeger. They will be saluted at a performance and fund-raiser at the Kennedy Center on Dec. 4.

Almost three years after the death of singer-actor Yves Montand, a court has ruled that he was the father of a young woman who, along with her mother, has battled for such recognition since 1989. A Paris court found that Anne Dussart, now 19, was Montand's daughter. Her mother is Anne Fleurance, an actress who was Montand's friend during the 1970s. Montand died in November 1991.

All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994									
Europe		Asia		Africa		North America		Caribbean and West Atlantic	
Location	Weather	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F	Wind	Wave Heights (Metres)	Wind Speed (kph)	Wind	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F
Cannes	partly sunny	25/75	16/61	24/75	1-2	NW 20-35	W 18-35	18/61	10/50
Deauville	clouds and sun	27/85	10/60	19/75	2-4	NE 20-35	W 20-35	20/75	11/55
Fini	sunny	28/85	18/61	24/75	0-1	N 8-16	N 8-16	21/75	10/55
Glasgow									